

DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XIII

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30th, 1915

No. 26



WHY SPOIL THE EFFECT

of a new gown or suit by wearing a pair of cheap shoes?

Have you ever noticed, the moment you glanced at a most attractive outfit, that the effect was spoiled by some inappropriate detail of dress. The chances are that the one inharmonious note was struck by the footwear. Possibly it was a worn heel, or the shoes were unshone, but very likely the fault lay in the wearer's choice of shoes not in keeping with the rest of her attire.

Ladies, our recommendation based on the good name of this house, is furnished with every pair of Queen Quality Shoes. Their unexcelled quality appeals every time to the person of discriminating taste. Queen Quality Shoes always can keep company with the finest gown or suit, no matter what the occasion may be.

J. V. BERSCHT

BUSINESS LOCALS

50 C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

FOR SALE—Copies of the Billy Sunday the Evangelist books at \$1.50 each. Will mail books on receipt of price. T. Petherbridge, Didsbury. j23p

SEED FOR SALE—400 bushels of Turkey Red seed wheat free from rye. Apply H. B. Fisher, Didsbury. j16p

TIMOTHY SEED and B. C. Seed Potatoes for sale at Wigglesworth's Feed Store.

FOR SALE—Dimension lumber roughly about 5,000 feet, or will exchange for anything you have. Herb. Fisher, phone 1915.

PARKER R. REED wants to do your Hail Insurance. Best companies, best rates. Prompt settlement in case of loss, also Fire, Life, and Live Stock Insurance.

WANTED to trade for spruce or pine poles, must be 4 inches at small end and 16 feet long, one good work mare weight 1100 lbs about 10 years, \$85.00. Apply W. K. Evans, Three Hills. j7p

FOR SALE or trade—Two red sows and 10 even pigs; Also bicycle for sale or trade. T. E. Reynolds. j30p

WANTED to buy two good milch cows, cheap for cash. C. C. Williams. j30p

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Bank by Mail and Save Long Drives

Mail us the cheques or cash you receive, with your Pass-book, which we will return with the Deposit credited. Then you can pay your bills by cheques, which we will honor, or if you want the cash yourself, send us a cheque in your own favor and we will forward the money by return mail.

Drop in and talk to the Manager about it.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

Western Cities Flooded

Flooded rivers are causing a lot of damage to cities in Alberta whose fortune it is to be placed near rivers, reports coming in of immense damage.

In Calgary, on Saturday last, the Bow and Elbow rivers broke loose and flooded the flats in that city, carrying away Center street bridge and several small bridges. Three men lost their lives and several had narrow escapes from drowning. The big gas mains which cross a river near Okotoks, and which supply Calgary with natural gas, were carried away with the consequence that Calgary suffered to a great extent on Saturday morning.

At Edmonton the river Saskatchewan went on the rampage and it is reported that the damage is estimated at \$1,000,000, but so far no lives are reported lost although lots of houses have gone down the river.

A tornado struck Redcliff on Friday night and blew down several houses and business places, the damage resulting being placed in the hundreds of thousands. Several people were injured and one old lady was killed.

At Red Deer and Medicine Hat the same reports are coming in of damage to property but no lives have been reported as lost in these places.

It is fourteen years ago since Calgary had as bad a flood.

The C. P. R. south branch suffered greatly, south bound passengers being held in Calgary for a day or two to allow repairs to be made. The tracks through the mountains, were also greatly damaged and caused a tie up in traffic to a great extent.

WANTED by man and wife position to take charge of farm or ranch, experienced. Apply Pioneer Office.

FOR SALE—A cow, fresh, and calf will be sold at J. R. Shaw's sale on Saturday, July 3rd.—J. N. Paton, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE or trade, a well broke 3 year old mule. What have you? C. C. Williams. j30p

LUMBER for sale at \$11.50 per 1000. About 10,000 feet mostly boards. Apply Co. Johnson & Co., Eagle Hill.

Promotion Exam. Results

DIDSBURY HIGH SCHOOL GRADE IX

The following is the list of successful candidates at the Grade IX examinations at the Didsbury High School. Grades X and XI will be published later. Names are arranged in alphabetical order, not in order of merit.

Barnes, Ellis; Gabel, Floyd; Herber, Violet; Martin, Daniel; Murphy, Averil; Pirie, Reg.; Reiber, Harold; Rupp, Oscar; Watson, Kathleen.

The following candidates whose work has not been entirely satisfactory will be admitted to Grade X on probation:

Bellamy, Pierce; Gertz, Walter; Wilson, Dorris.

DIDSBURY PUBLIC SCHOOLS ROOM 3

(Names in order of merit.)

From Grade VI to Grade VII—Alice Nice, Margaret Shaw, Herbert Brubacher, Alastair Watson, Willie Garner, Mae Studer, Averil Ryckman, Florence Morrison, Florence Reiber, Oscar Gertz, Emma Hehn.

Grade V to Grade VI—Vera Sexsmith, Bruce Paton, Stanley McLean, Wilbert Geib, Ethel Mortimer, Neta Dick and Leona Weber equal, Laura Good, Leslie Roeth, Melville Cooper.

Grade IV to Grade V—Myra Herber, Marie English, Aylmer Liesemer, Frank Frost, Willard Ryckman, Ruth Noehren, Paul Spink, Rosy Rupp. Miss A. E. KERR, Teacher.

ROOM 2

Grade III to V—Aylmer Liesemer, Grade III to IV—Ralph LeBlanc, Walter Bates, Lewis Alloway, Winnie Moyle, Edith Anderson, Ruth Brubacher, Thelma Sexsmith, Hugh Morton, Roy English, Hubert Jones, Hilda Frost, Irene Walder, Meta Geib, Grace Hunsperger, Fern Stauffer, Valva Franklin, Pauline Shaw, Marjory Good.

Junior III to Senior III—Minnie Roeth, Melvin Geib, Eva Dick, Clifford Mortimer.

Grade II to III—Melville Ness, Tom Reed, Anna Ness, Ruby Hunsperger, Laura Liesemer, Edna Stokes, Lucille Smith, Emma Walder, Kathleen Osmond, Evelyn Liesemer, Orville Geiger, Nyle Hunsperger, Pearl Miller, Arthur Amacher, Lyle Cressman, Allene Schmelle, George Bricker, Granville Paton, Tena McIntyre.

Junior II to Senior II—Willie Wood, Willie Wigglesworth.

Junior II—Eva Brower, Guido Geib, William Shuster.

Miss SPICER, Teacher

ROSEBUD SCHOOL

Grade VI—Robert Eubank, Harvey Burgess, Reta Wiegand, Wendell Gochee, Ada Shantz, Lucy Wilson.

Grade V—Tishia Rosson, Effie Irwin, Neil Gochee, Boscoe Irwin.

Grade IV—Ruth Gochee, Clifford Ault, Harold Ault, Nellie Wilson, Lottie Ault, Wayne Gochee, Kate Fox, Clarence Nelson, Lydia Fox, Wilma Meck.

Grade II—Annie Eubank.

Grade I—Rossie Singleton.

Miss H. GOOD, Teacher.

The Carstairs Methodist school annual excursion to Banff and return will take place July 22, see posters for particulars.

Y. P. A. Rally Day, which was announced for last Sunday, will be observed in the E. V. Church next Sunday. The program will be rendered in the evening.

Westcott Will Celebrate

WELL KNOWN SPEAKER PROCURED

"Patriotism and Prohibition," two subjects that are taking such a prominent position in the minds of the people in these times of upheaval, will be the subject of an address to be given by Rev. S. Bacon Hillocks, member of the Provincial Legislature for North Calgary, at the Westcott Sports which will be held on Monday, July 12th. The committee have been very fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Hillocks for the address as he is an extremely busy man, and every person who can should make it a point to hear the address because it will be given by a master mind and an orator whose reputation as a speaker is only second to that of the well-known R. B. Bennett, M. P. His subject is an interesting one and will be well worth hearing. "Patriotism" is so closely identified with "prohibition"—the man who denies himself for the sake of his fellowman is just as big a patriot as the man who fights that his fellowman may have liberty. Yes, you should hear Mr. Hillocks address which will commence at 1 o'clock.

A fine programme of horse races and athletic events has been arranged and those who have attended former Sports at Westcott are assured that they will be as good as ever. Those who have not attended them should make it a point not to miss them on the 12th this year and spend a day with the people whose latch string is always out for the benefit of their visitors.

Yes, there will be the usual Westcott Tug-of-war, an event that is always looked forward to by those attending the Sports. Westcott holds the championship for this district and still retains the Didsbury silver cup. They are open to pull any team that wish to go up against them. Get busy Didsbury.

Baseball will also be another big feature of the day, and arrangements are being made to give the fans full measure for their money.

Those intending to go from Didsbury in their autos are assured of good roads as the energetic sports committee have arranged to have the roads dragged from Didsbury to Westcott.

Mr. John Bellamy is chairman and Mr. Alex. Robertson is Secretary-Treasurer of the Sports committee and will be glad to furnish any other information, bills have also been posted.

Go to Westcott, July 12th.

The European Nightmare

The hopes of the world that the European nightmare would soon come to an end have been dashed to the ground by the culmination of events in the last week on the eastern frontier of the war zone.

Russia has been driven back almost to her own borders after eight months splendid fighting and is now being compelled to defend her own country. There is one bright spot in the outlook, Russia by her splendid rear guard actions has saved her armies and they are not demoralized but are keeping the Germans thoroughly in-

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$ 5.00
From a Friend..... 2.50
\$7.50

Patriotic Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$ 12.25
From a Friend..... 2.50
\$14.75

Belgian Relief

Previously acknowledged.... \$103.75
The following ladies have donated clothing to the Belgian Relief Fund which is gratefully acknowledged. Mrs. J. E. Stauffer, Mrs. (Dr.) A. J. Weart and Miss Kerr.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Special Fares to Calgary Exhibition

Good going June 29—July 6
Return Limit July 9

DOMINION DAY EXCURSIONS

Going dates June 29—July 1
Return Limit July 5

Further information from Ticket Agent

R. DAWSON,
District Passenger Agent,
CALGARY

interested in operations. Lack of ammunition has been the sole cause of Russia's retirement, the Germans having immense supplies.

France still makes a few well earned gains and continues to inflict severe losses on the enemy. Her ammunition supplies seem to be in better shape than that of the other Allies.

Great Britain is holding her own and in a great many instances making small gains in trenches, but because of lack of ammunition the big drive is postponed for some time. Every effort is being made by Lloyd-George and his colleagues to organize the nation as it has never been organized for the manufacture of ammunition and is meeting with great success. Great Britain is aroused as she has never been before and the British bulldog is settling down to fight as she has never fought before industrially.

Great economies are still being showered on the Canadians who are still in the thick of the fighting although arrangements are now being made to give them seven days rest. The Princess Pats are now out of the running, less than a score of them being left. Canada mourns their loss, they were a brave bunch and their names will go down in history.

Bulgaria and Roumania are reported to be nearly ready to join the Allies and Greece seems to be in chaos internally, the people wishing to enter the war on the side of the Allies and the Court opposing. Nothing is known as to what will be the outcome yet.

MADE IN CANADA

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

CONTAINS NO ALUM

Makes pure, delicious, healthful biscuits, cakes and pastry. It is the only well-known strictly high class baking powder made in Canada, selling at a medium price.

Read the label

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

On Her Brow

"Before we married you promised me rings and brooches and beads to wear."

"Well, what of it?"

"I was just thinking that the only beads I've ever worn since are beads of perspiration."

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

"She's crazy to get in to the upper ten, isn't she?"

"Crazy? Why, she'd even reserve it on a sleeper!"

MOTHERS!

Don't fail to procure
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Your Children While Teething
It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays the Pain, Disperses Wind, Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhoea.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

Read this notice of the NEW HALL'S CATARRH CURE. It is a FREE TRIAL. Send for it. It is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

\$100 REWARD, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Defective Gasoline

A farmer, in looking his car over one day, thrust a lighted match into the gasoline tank. The ensuing explosion laid him up for several weeks. On the first day that he was able to be about he visited the storekeeper who had sold him the stuff and demanded compensation.

"Why should I pay you anything?" asked the merchant hotly. "It was your own fault. You knew it was gasoline."

"That's all right, but this accident was caused by defective gasoline."

"Defective gasoline?"

"Yes, sir, I've been sticking matches into gasoline that I've bought here before, and this was the first lot that ever acted that way."

SAVED BABY'S LIFE

Mrs. Jos. Desrosiers, St. Alphonse, Que., writes: "I cannot say too much in favor of Baby's Own Tablets, as they saved my little one's life. Before giving him the Tablets he was greatly troubled with worms and was like a skeleton and cried day and night. The Tablets soon expelled the worms and now baby is the picture of health." Baby's Own Tablets also break up colds and simple fevers, cure constipation and indigestion and make the teething period painless. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Canada Born in the Contingents

Canada's second contingent is showing better in its representation of native born Canadians than the first contingent. The Toronto Telegram is authority for the statement that officers of the second contingent claim that 60 per cent. of their men are Canadians. If this be true, we have the following result:

First Contingent..... 35%
Second Contingent..... 75%
Third Contingent..... 75%

This seems to be a reasonable result. The Canadian Courier argues that the unattached, adventure-loving Englishman rushed into the first contingent, but there were not so many of him for the second and third.

Do It Now. Disorders of the digestive apparatus should be dealt with at once before complications arise that may be difficult to cope with. The surest remedy to this end and one that is within reach of all, is Carmel's Vegetable Pills, the best laxative and sedative on the market. Do not delay, but try them now. One trial will convince anyone that they are the best stomach regulator that can be got.

A traveller on a journey was much annoyed by a pedantic bore who forced himself upon him and made a great parade of his learning. The traveller bore it as long as he could, and at length, looking at him gravely, said: "My friend, you and I know all that is to be known."

"How is that?" said the man, pleased with what he thought a complimentary association. "Why," said the traveller, "you know everything except that you are a fool, and I know that."

The New French Army

The new French forces are in good health and spirits, and they have learnt much that they did not know when the war began. Their equipment is much improved. They are amply supplied with officers, and the officers, particularly in the higher commands, are younger and more vigorous. All the old generals at the head of large commands have been eliminated, and the average age for general officers is ten years lower than in August—London News and Leader.

It Will Prevent Ulcerated Throat
At the first symptoms of sore throat, which presages ulceration and inflammation, take a spoonful of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Add a little sugar to it to make it palatable. It will allay the irritation and prevent the ulceration and swelling that are so painful. Those who were periodically subject to quinsy have thus made themselves immune to attack.

An Irish tenant had unexpectedly paid his rent, and the landlord felt very grateful.

"Now, O'Flaherty," he said, "which would you rather have—a ton of coal or a dozen of whiskey?"

"Ye will have yer joke, sorr," replied the tenant; "ye know I burn peat."

How Zam-Buk Cures Skin Diseases

As soon as applied, Zam-Buk penetrates right to the very root of the disease and kills the cause thereof. The rich herbal essences then so stimulate the cells below the surface that new healthy tissue is formed, which, as it grows, forces out the diseased tissue. Zam-Buk cures from the bottom up. This is the reason that sores and skin diseases cured by Zam-Buk, do not return.

Zam-Buk is entirely different from all other ointments. It does not contain harsh minerals, or poisonous coloring matter. Nor does it contain coarse animal fats, which, in a short time, go rancid. Zam-Buk will keep indefinitely.

Many people have been cured by Zam-Buk after having suffered years and spent hundreds of dollars trying various remedies in vain. If you suffer from any skin disease or injury, benefit by the experiences of others. Try Zam-Buk first. Don't trouble with useless remedies.

Zam-Buk is unequalled for eczema, piles, pimples, cuts, burns, bruises, cold sores, frost bites, chapped hands, and all skin diseases and injuries.

We are so convinced that a trial of Zam-Buk will prove to you its superiority, that we will send you a FREE TRIAL box on receipt of this article, name of paper, and 1c. stamp to pay return postage. Address Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

All Druggists and Stores sell Zam-Buk at 50c. box

The Hyphen Explained

Mrs. Dearborn—You say that is Mrs. Burke-Martin?

Mrs. Wabash—Yes; Burke was her name and Martin was her husband's name.

Mrs. Dearborn—But why does she use the hyphen between the names?

Mrs. Wabash—To show that she is separated from her husband.

The telephone operator was spending the summer holiday granted by a benevolent G.P.O. by the sounding sea. On the first morning, however, she had occasion to rate the maid of the lodgings for real or imagined negligence. "Why didn't you call me as I told you this morning?" she demanded.

"I did, miss," replied the maid, with an injured air. "I called out 'Seventy-three,' and all you said was, 'Number engaged.'"

FIND OUT

The Kind of Food That Will Keep You Well

The true way is to find out what is best to eat and drink, and then cultivate a taste for those things instead of poisoning ourselves with improper, indigestible food, etc.

A conservative Eastern woman writes: "I have used Grape-Nuts 5 years for the young, and for the aged; in sickness and in health; at first following directions carefully, later in a variety of ways as my taste and judgment suggested."

"But its most special, personal benefit has been as a substitute for meat, and served dry with cream when rheumatic troubles made it important for me to change diet."

"Served in this way with the addition of a cup of hot Postum and a little fruit it has been used at my morning meal for six months, during which time my health has much improved, nerves have grown steadier, and a gradual decrease in my excessive weight adds greatly to my comfort."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pags. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Says Johnny Koffe:
"I'm keen for life
No rust for me again, sir,
My heart is light
My face is bright
I bathe in
Old Dutch Cleanser"



MADE IN CANADA

Someone should stir up the Canadian hen and make her realize that we are at war, and that every part of the country should do its best. During the last fiscal year Canada imported 11,250,000 dozen eggs. The eggs came from Great Britain, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand and the United States. It is only a few years ago that we were exporting eggs to Great Britain.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Aunt Ethel—Well, Beatrice, were you very brave at the dentist's?

Beatrice—Yes, Auntie, I was.

Aunt Ethel—Then, there's the half crown I promised you. And now tell me what he did to you.

Beatrice—He pulled out two of Willie's teeth!

Largely Business

"Understand you are going to marry that practical Miss Pepley?"

"Yes, thank you."

"A love match, of course?"

"Love and business. It's the only enduring combination. Minerva finishes her course in salesmanship at the same time that I finish my course in advertising. Then we call in a notary public and a clergyman and start a double partnership."

Whether the corn be of old or new growth, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure, the simplest and best cure offered to the public.

"I paid the landlady all the back board I owed before moving into the fraternity house."

"Ah, I see! You wanted to be well settled."

For Indigestion and Biliousness

those foes of comfort and well-being, there is one family remedy universally regarded as the best corrective of deranged conditions of the organs of digestion. Present suffering is relieved promptly, and worse sickness prevented by timely use of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Let this wonderful remedy tone your stomach, stimulate your liver and kidneys, regulate your bowels and you will feel improved throughout your entire system. A few doses will prove to you why, for the common and minor ailments of life. Beecham's Pills

Are the Right First Aid

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helena, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

"SECURITY FIRST"

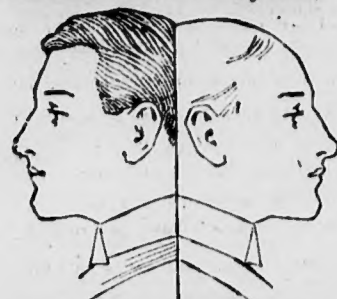
Is Your Life Insured? Keep Your Policy In Force And Increase the Amount as Soon as Possible If You're Not Insured, Make Application Today

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office, Toronto.

Over Four Million Dollars Assets for Policyholders. N.B.—Write For Memo. Book and Circular.

Shall It Be Hair or No Hair



It's Your Choice Cuticura Soap

Shampoos and light dressings of Cuticura Ointment clear the scalp of dandruff, allay itching and irritation, and promote hair-growing conditions in most cases of premature loss of hair.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 25¢ box. Address: Cuticura, Dept. K, Boston, U.S.A.

W. N. U. 1054



Little Miss MAIDEN CANADA

COWAN'S Perfection COCOA

It's what's inside the cup that counts.

AUCTION SALE

Under instructions from
FRANK JACKSON

I will sell by Public Auction on the Luke Collinge farm, 3 miles straight west and 1 1/2 miles north of Didsbury, on MONDAY, JULY 5th,

at 1 o'clock, sharp, the following:
HORSES—Team roan geldings, 5 and 6 yrs., weight 2300; team mare and gelding, 3 yrs., weight 2600; gray gelding, 13 yrs., weight 1000; team geldings, 2 yrs., heavy draft colts; gelding, 2 yrs., will make good saddle horse.

CATTLE—1 milk cows, good dairy stock; 7 yearling calves.

IMPLEMENTS, HARNESS, Etc.—12 in. John Deere gang plow; 4 section lever harrow; 2 discs; 3 1/2 in. steen, 3 in tire Mandt waggon with 3-deck box; hay rack; 2 logging chains; 4 in mure and hay forks; hucksaw; 2 sets work harness; handsaw; single set work harness; Stock saddle and bridle; top buggy nearly new; two walking breaking plows; 8 in grain grinder and 4 sweep horse power; 16 disc harrow; set sleighs; pump, new last year 1 1/2 in. cylinder; D. eringmower; Frost & Wood hay rake.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, Etc.—McClary kitchen range; DeLaval cream separator, used about 12 months; bedstead, springs, mattress, blankets; kitchen table; some dishes and other articles too numerous to mention. The above all in first-class condition and practically new.

As Mr. Jackson has joined the 50th Regiment and is leaving for the front everything must be sold—no reserve.

TERMS—All sums of \$20 and under cash; over that amount 6 months credit will be given on approved joint bankable notes, bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum 3 per cent. off for cash on all sums over \$20.

G. B. SEXSMITH, Auctioneer
W. G. LIESEMER, Clerk

LOST

Clyde's mare, bay, four white legs and white face. Should have foal at side. Anyone returning or giving information of her to JAMES NELSON, Big Prairie, will be rewarded.

STRAYED

A sorrel mare, with light mane and tail and big white spot in forehead, no brand, 3 years old. This mare has been gone one month from my place near Elkton. Finder please notify by phone J. R. Mox, phone No. 1804. 330p

NOTICE

WELL DRILLING

Having bought W. Archer's well drill we are now prepared for drilling wells with experienced operators.

Come and see us or phone R613
HUBER & ROSENBERGER
DIDSBURY -10- ALTA.

W.C.T.U. COLUMN

Woe In The Bottle

Wherever there's trouble, wherever there's weeping, wherever the vultures of grief are alive; wherever sad women their night watch are keeping, and waiting for footsteps that do not arrive; wherever there's a squalor, wherever there's famine, if you would discover to what it's all due, it's idle the records to deeply examine—just search for the bottle, and you'll have a clue. —Walt Mason.

Serious Loss of Time

Chancellor Lloyd George of England, speaking recently in the House of Commons, dealt at length with the loss of time due to drink, showing that in some cases men were doing fewer hours' work than in ordinary peace times. The time lost, he said, was equivalent to the services of 150,000 men, and the whole community was being asked to make sacrifices because of the weakness of a section of the workers. He added: "Everybody agreed on the existence of this evil until the remedies were foreshadowed. The facts show that the evil is so serious that nothing but strong action will enable the country to cope with it."

AUCTION SALE

Under instructions from
J. R. SHAW

I will sell by public auction at the Hiebert House, Shantz Ave., Didsbury, on

SATURDAY, JULY 3rd, 1915

the following, consisting of:

HORSES—Horse, 9 yrs.; yearling filly.

HARNESS—Set driving harness; 2 sets delivery harness.

IMPLEMENTS, Etc.—Delivery wagon; plough; roll chicken wire; carpenter tools; some farm implements; grindstone; scoop shovel; lawn mower; saddle and bridle; mason trowels.

FURNITURE—10 dining chairs, "leather seat"; 4 rockers; couch; buffet; sewing machine; White; hat rack; library table; dining table; office desk and chair; 3 bureaus; high arm chair, "leather seat"; 2 high chairs; willow rocker; 5 iron bedsteads with springs and mattresses, complete; folding single bed; toilet sets; large dressing mirror; 11 top desk; large clock; 2 nickel reading lamps; kitchen table; crib, complete; 2 kitchen chairs; 3 heating stoves; kitchen range; wash stand; blue flame oil stove; 2 wringers; washing machine; 2 gal. tubs; wash boiler, copper; 2 milk cans; clothes basket; carpet sweeper; ice cream freezer; a quantity of dishes; some B. C. potatoes; chains; cooking utensils; crow bar and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 30 p.m. sharp. As Mr. Shaw is leaving town every thing must be sold.

TERMS CASH

J. N. PATON, P. R. REED,
Auctioneer Clerk

The DIDSBURY PIONEER.

Published at Didsbury, Alta.

SUBSCRIPTION: One Dollar per year in advance. All arrearages of six months or more will be at the rate of \$1.50 per year. To U. S. \$1.50 per year. Advertising rates quoted on application. H. E. OSMOND, Proprietor.

THE Prohibition campaign is being waged furiously all over the Province and the time is now almost here when every man will have to take his stand for or against the new Prohibition Act. We have been asked by some of our friends as to our position in the matter, although a glance at our columns should have given an idea of our feelings in regard to which side should be supported. A few years ago, when prohibition by districts was proposed, we could not support it and stated so at the time, but this Act is altogether a different proposition. While it may not work out just as good as some of its supporters would have us believe, it is still so much better than the old licensing system which has been proved a failure that the new law should be tried out; it will have one effect anyway, and that is to cut out the pernicious treating system, which has been the cause of more drunkenness and is the greatest curse of the liquor business. As for other effects the Act may have it depends largely on what support the public may give it after it becomes law—it lays with the people to make it a success or otherwise. The only way to ascertain this is to vote in favor of the Act and try it out, it cannot be any worse than the old system and it may be a good deal better. Another phase of the question is that in the small town while at times there seems to be an acute spell of drinking in the larger cities most of us know that it is chronic, and temptations are placed in the way of men at almost every step that he does not meet with so much in the smaller place, consequently those of us who live in the country or small town should be willing to forego a share of our liberty to, if possible, eliminate some of the temptations placed before our weaker willed brethren in the more densely populated centers.

Do It Now

The Department of Agriculture begs to advise the farmers of the province that in view of the large increase in the acreage seeded to and the promising crop conditions, there is likely to be a very great demand this season for harvest help and as there a large number of unemployed workmen in our cities at the present time it would be well to engage such help as may be needed at the earliest possible moment. Hitherto it has been the policy of the railway companies to induce westward immigration for harvest help, but this year it may be assumed that no such movement will be possible, as conditions in the Eastern provinces are very similar to those in the west with very little or no immigration from Europe.

At the present time there are a certain number of unemployed in Alberta. There are however over 100,000 men under arms, and recruiting is progressing steadily. Before harvest therefore, it is safe to conclude that upward of 50,000 more men will have been withdrawn. It is also expected that railway and municipal work will rapidly employ many of the present unemployed, so there is likely to be a scarcity of help for harvest work if arrangements are not made at once to secure the necessary assistance.

AROUND THE TOWN

(Continued from page 8)

The Didsbury Boy Scouts are requested to meet at the Schoolhouse on Friday evening at 7.30 sharp. Those boys who wish to join the Scouts must be present without fail to take the tests.

Innisfail ball team came down to Didsbury on Tuesday night to play a league game with Didsbury. Unfortunately a rain shower came up and the game had to be stopped in the beginning of the third innings. There had been no score made and the fans say that the game would have been one of the best ever played in Didsbury.

Neapolis residents are arranging for a big baseball team picnic on Friday, July 9th, at which horse races and other sports besides baseball will be held. The Neapolis baseball team have an open challenge to any ball team that wish to play them on this day. The first ball game will start in the morning at 11 o'clock on the ball grounds. Everybody is invited to come out and have a good time. Picnic lunch.

Niche Valley

June 10.—Rev. S. W. Gamble, by supreme effort and Scotch Irish determination, was able to visit his son Ira and family, and give three lectures to a small but appreciative audience last week. If you have any doubt about the effect in the determination try the roads from Bergen here.

We are able to appreciate the words, "Hail to the Chief who in triumph advances," provided he be a German or any other common enemy. That he would retreat or turn about is unquestionable. In Kansas, "The chinch bug eats the farmers wheat. The bee moth spoils the honey; the chigger fills him up with pain, while the hum-bug gets the money." All we can say is hail! hail! hail!

Mr. Fancett and a Mr. Allen are new comers whom we welcome to the neighborhood, feeling sure that they are valuable assets to our community.

Fred Edmundson has moved to his own cabin, where he is handier to his work.

Morgan Severson is very ill with rheumatism, and can't dress himself. Mr. Rhodes, Fred Edmundson and others are caring for him.

Mr. Riley, our teacher, is doing good work in school and out.

The Highland Literary Society met last Saturday and rendered a very creditable entertainment. The debate "Resolved that poverty causes more crimes than wealth or ignorance," was discussed by Mr. Fancett, Oluf Arneson, affirmative; Mr. Riley, Ira S. Gamble, Negative. Mr. Rhodes read the literary paper.

Reply to Adventist Challenge

The Rev. Mr. Gamble made no challenge whatever at the Evangelical church about the Seventh Day Adventists, in any one of the three lectures delivered on Sabbath, June 13th, 1915.

He does not believe in debates in the pulpit, but in straight forward Bible teaching.

But he produced, after his lectures, to our church officers, two books full of sworn affidavits, proving absolutely that the Adventists had introduced him to Canada, ten years ago, as a "fabricator" re the "Bona fide" reward of \$1,000.00 for one verse of Bible authority for calling Sunday the Sabbath, of which the Adventists had circulated "over 100,000,000 copies." He also showed us affidavits proving that he had caused Enright to back out, 17 years ago, and affidavits furnished the Adventists 17 years ago to prove that fact.

The only challenge he has ever made is to meet ENRIGHT the catholic priest, or any ADVENTIST whenever that reward is produced and deposited in any bank in escrow, so he can obtain it when the evidence is produced.

THE CHALLENGE IS STILL OPEN.
THE OFFICERS OF THE
Adv. EVANGELICAL CHURCH



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A' visiting brethren welcome.

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Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

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The very first rub gives relief and as you massage in the healing, penetrating oils of Chamberlain's Liniment, you experience a feeling of ease, comfort, and relief, that assure you a real cure is taking place. This fine old family safeguard

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CHEW "GOOD LUCK" TOBACCO

A GOOD CHEW IN A CLEAN WRAPPER.

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"As far as I am concerned, you mean? My dear Geoffrey, it is imperative that I should be regarded by everybody as a poor blind worm who is capable for good or evil. I want people to pity me, to make way for me, to treat me as if I were of no account, a needless lumberer of the ground. I want to see that you prevent these tragedies by sheer chance. I will strike when the time comes!"

The hoarse voice had sunk to a whisper, the sightless eyes rolled, the thin fingers crooked as if dragging down an unseen foe to destruction. As suddenly Ralph changed his mood and laughed noisily.

"Let us prophesy," he said. "What did you think of the episode?"

"I don't know what to think about it."

"Then you have no theory to offer?"

"No, uncle. I am in the dark. That is where the keen edge of the terror comes in. I should say it was the flowers. As the atmosphere of the room grew warmer, as the heat from the lamps drew out the fragrance of the blooms, the perfume seemed to become overpowering. The perfume riveted attention, arrested the senses, and gradually sense and feeling appeared to go altogether."

"Perfectly right, Geoffrey. Still, there is nothing very wonderful about it. Lucretia Borgia used the same means to despatch her victims. A poisoned bouquet was a favorite weapon of hers, you remember."

"But the poison there was conveyed through the palms of the hands. Why do we never hear of that sort of poison nowadays?"

Ralph smiled as he refilled his pipe. "I've got some of it myself," he said, "or at least Teligorsky has. It is poor, inartistic stuff, compared to some of the poisons known to Teligorsky and myself. There are eastern poisons unknown to science; toxicology little dreams of the drugs that Teligorsky and your uncle wot of."

"You are right. Those flowers were impregnated with the deadly drug that comes out with warmth. It comes as quickly as a breath of wind and does its work and vanishes almost immediately, leaving no trace behind. Another minute and the whole family of Ravenspur had been no more. There would have been a fearful sensation; doctors would have discoursed learnedly—and vaguely—and there would have been an end to the matter. Not a soul in England would have had the remotest idea of the source of the tragedy. Look here!"

From under his coat Ralph produced a single white carnation.

"That was on the table tonight," he said. "Take it in your hands. Smell it. Do you recognize anything beyond the legitimate perfume?"

Geoffrey held the perfect bloom to his nostrils. He could detect nothing further.

"It seems to me to be as innocent as beautiful," he said.

"So it is, so it is—at present. Give it me back again. See, I have here a little white, dull powder. In it is the one-thousandth part of a grain of the deadly drug. I dust the powder on the carnation, thus. The natural moisture in the leaves absorbs it and the flower presents a normal aspect. Smell it."

"I smell nothing at all," said Geoffrey.

"Not yet. Hold it to the lamp for ten seconds."

Geoffrey did so. At the end of the brief space he placed it to his nostrils as Ralph suggested. Immediately, a drowsy feeling came over him, a desire to be at rest in body and mind, in heart and pulses. Indeed, it seemed to him as if his heart had stopped already.

Through a yellow-scented mist he seemed to see his uncle and hear the latter's voice commanding him to drop the carnation. He could not have done it to save himself from destruction. Then the flower was plucked away.

"How long have I been asleep?" he asked, suddenly opening his eyes.

"You have been across the Styx and back in exactly fifty seconds," Ralph said gravely. "Now you see the effect of that stuff. Wonderfully artistic, is it not?"

Geoffrey gazed at the flower with sickening horror. Ralph seemed to divine this, for he picked it up, sniffed it coolly and placed it in his button-hole.

"The evil effect has gone, believe me," he said. "The dose was very small, and I did not mix it with water, which makes a difference."

"Still, I don't follow," Geoffrey said. "We know those flowers were cut and arranged by Vera and Marlon. It would have been impossible for any one to have entered the dining room

and replaced them with other white flowers. And for anybody to have had the time to impregnate them one by one—oh, it is impossible!"

"Not at all, Geoffrey. A mystery is like a conjuring trick—seemingly insoluble, but if you know how it is done, it becomes bald and commonplace. Suppose the stuff is mixed with water and the mixture placed in a small spray worked by an Indian rubber ball. Then one goes into the dining room for half a minute, gives two or three rapid motions of the hand, and the thing is accomplished."

"Yes, that sounds easy. You speak as if you knew who did it."

"Yes," Ralph said, with one of his spasmodic smiles, "I do."

"You know the author of this dastardly thing. Tell me."

"Not yet. I dare not tell you, because you are young and might betray yourself. I could not confide my secret to any one, even the best detective in England. It is only known to Teligorsky and myself. You shall help me in drawing the net round the miscreants, but you must not ask me that."

"And tonight's doings are to remain a secret?"

"Of course. Nobody is to know anything. They may conjecture as much as they like. Good heavens, if any one in the house were to know what I have told you tonight, all my work would be undone. You are my instrument, by which I ward off danger without attracting attention to myself. You are the unsuspecting boy, who by sheer good luck foils the enemy. Keep it up, keep it up; for so long as you appear young and unsophisticated, there is less of the deadly danger."

CHAPTER XVIII.

Mrs. Mona May

Geoffrey was slightly puzzled but, like a good soldier, he asked no questions. More and more he was coming to recognize that it was Ralph's to command and his to obey. Doubtless Ralph had some good reason when he treated his nephew like a puppet, but then the puppet was a long way from a fool, and as the days went on, it came home to him with an increasing force that he had a master mind to deal with.

He had been told off this afternoon to lurk more or less concealed at the top of the steep pitch leading to the village, and there wait until something happened. It came at the end of a few minutes in the shape of a lady in perfect cycling costume, wheeling a machine up the hill towards Jessop's farm. As she came nearer to the spot where Geoffrey was smoking, a ragged nomad sprang from the hedge and demanded alms. The man was coarse and threatening, he was by no means sober, and his demands took the by-no-means modest form of a shilling.

A second later there was a slight scream and Geoffrey darted forward. The sight of a woman in distress sufficed for him, Ralph was forgotten in an instant. There was a scuffle and a plunge, a rapid exit of the nomad and, hat in hand, Geoffrey was receiving the thanks of a beautiful woman, who was pleased to assure him that he was her preserver.

"It is nothing," Geoffrey stammered, "nothing, really."

It was not usual for him to be confused like this. But then he was standing face to face with the handsomest stranger who had taken Mr. Jessop's rooms, the lady with the love of white flowers, the woman who employed Oriental servants, who were given to strange incantations, the creature in whom Ralph Ravenspur had taken so vivid an interest.

And Geoffrey's confusion grew none the less as it flashed upon him that the intoxicated tramp had been the god in the car designed by Ralph to bring this introduction about.

He steadied himself. There was work before him now.

"You exaggerate my poor services," he said.

"Not at all, I assure you," the lady said. Her eyes held a strange fascination; her voice was low and sweetly sedative. She was years older than Geoffrey, but just the kind of siren who drove young men mad, or lured them to destruction. "Few strangers would have faced so formidable an opponent for me."

"Most of my countrymen would," Geoffrey said. "I hope you have a better opinion of Englishmen than that. But Englishmen are not favorites abroad."

The dark eyes were dancing with amusement.

"You are under the impression that I am not English?" she asked.

"Well, there is a certain grace," Geoffrey stammered, "that spoke of—"

"Foreign blood. Precisely. But all the same, I am proud to call myself an Englishwoman. My name is Mrs. May—Mona May. You are Mr. Geoffrey Ravenspur?"

"At your service. I had the pleasure of seeing you the other morning in Mrs. Jessop's kitchen. Meanwhile, to prevent any further trouble from

our predatory friend, I am going to walk with you as far as the farm."

Mrs. Ray raised no objection; on the contrary, she seemed pleased with the idea. She was dangerous, she was mixed up in some way with the conspiracy against the peace and happiness of the house of Ravenspur, and yet Geoffrey found it hard to resist her fascinations.

She spoke almost perfect English, her dress and style and manner were insular, but there was a flashing grace about her, a suggestion of something warm and eastern, that gleamed and flashed in spite of her severe cycling dress and the wheel she pushed along so skillfully.

She gave a sigh of regret as the farmhouse was reached.

(To be Continued)

Second University Company

Reinforcements For Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry

The Canadian militia department has authorized the organization of a Second University Company for Overseas Service, to go as a reinforcement to the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. The company will be commanded by Captain Geo. C. McDonald of the McGill contingent, C.O.T.C., with Captain Percival Molson, also of the McGill contingent, C.O.T.C., as second in command.

Owing to the success which has attended the recruiting for the First University Company, which is at present up to full strength, and attached as D Company to the 38th battalion Canadian Expeditionary Force, it was thought advisable to form another company, and an application was made to the department for the necessary authority, which has been granted.

Recruiting for the company has already been started, and many names have been received.

The company will be composed of graduates or undergraduates of universities or their friends.

Conditions of service and rate of pay will be the same as in the other units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

The headquarters of the company will be at 382 Sherbrooke street west, Montreal, and any enquiries or applications should be addressed there to Lieut. Geo. S. Currie, recruiting officer.

Recently a woman paid her first visit to the ocean, and, as she stood in the beach, gazing at the great expanse of water, a friend happened along.

"They tell me, Mrs. Jones," said the friend, "that you never saw the ocean before. Is that true?"

"Yes," answered Mrs. Jones, "Most of my life has been spent in the middle west, you know."

"Think of the wonderful treat you had!" eagerly exclaimed the other.

"How did it impress you?"

"Well," thoughtfully answered Mrs. Jones, "when I looked at the amount of water they have down around here it struck me that fish might be a little cheaper."

\$500 a Day For Stettler Farmers

From the middle of May the creamery at Stettler, Alberta, will be distributing over \$500 a day among the farmers of that district. The production will average a ton of butter daily, to make which about 5,335 pounds of cream will be required. Good cream yields thirty per cent. of butter fat, and the Stettler creamery pays 33 cents per pound for butter fat. This means a daily distribution among the patrons of the creamery of practically \$500.

Boss—No, we have all the men we need.

Laborer—Seems like you could take one more, the little bit of work I'd do.

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids,

Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by **Murine Eye Remedy**. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. **Murine Eye Salve** in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or **Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago**

Short Courses For Farmers' Wives

The Agricultural college recently decided to put on a short course entirely for women, and as a number of home economics societies in the vicinity of Portage la Prairie were interested in dressmaking a short course was arranged for.

It was thought that possibly 20 or 25 women would attend. Consequently much surprise was occasioned when over 90 were present on the second day, and it was found necessary to hold morning, afternoon and evening classes. The course is being continued this week and seems to indicate a line of extension work that will prove very popular in the rural districts.—Free Press.

Vegetables on the Farm

Importance of Farmers' Gardens Should Not be Overlooked

Fresh vegetables make up a very small part of the diet of many families on farms. It is impossible to estimate the value of the vegetables which may be grown in the home garden, but it is safe to say that a well-kept garden will yield a return many times as great as the return from an equal area devoted to general farm crops. There is great satisfaction in having an abundant supply of fresh vegetables, where they can be secured at short notice. Vegetables and fruits furnish a large part of the salts required by the human system, so that they are valuable medicinally as well as for food. If more succulent food were available, less money would be spent in doctors' fees and for medicines.

Fresh vegetables from the home garden are not subjected to exposure in marketing, are not liable to infection and are of a much better flavor than vegetables that have been gathered for some time. The home vegetable garden deserves greater attention from the average farmer.

Horse cultivation of the garden is recommended wherever possible, and where the work is to be done by means of horse tools, the garden should be so arranged that the rows will run lengthwise. It is often a good plan to grow vegetables for the table in the same field with corn or root crops. Two or three rows in this field, on the side close to the house, can be planted to tomatoes, radishes, cucumbers, cabbages, beans, peas, etc., and will supply fresh vegetables for the table during the growing season. They can be easily cultivated and kept clean when the corn and root crops are being attended to with the horse implements. One lady in Prince Edward Island, on one of the farms where illustration work was being done for the commission of conservation, who desired to go into the poultry business, moved the garden out to the field and had it attended to as above suggested. This plan worked so well that it has been continued and gives excellent satisfaction. There is no reason why the same thing can not be done on many farms; it will mean that a better and more abundant supply of vegetables will be obtained, and, also, that the woman's work on the farm will be considerably lightened. Every pound of food supplied from the garden means that there will be more of the other products of the farm for sale.—F.C.N., in Conservation.

Oats Should be Fed to Stock

More Profitable to Feed Stock on Oats in the Sheaf

I believe the modern method of handling and feeding is undoubtedly wrong so far as the entire oat crop is concerned, says a writer in the Indiana Farmer. That is to say, the modern method requires the oats to be threshed. Then the grain is fed, and the straw so far as getting any good results as stock food is largely a loss. Horses, cattle and sheep are all very fond of oats. When either in sheaves or cut down and cured like meadow grasses and then put through a straw cutter, stock eat up cleanly both the grain and the straw, and grow and then lively with but little other grain or hay. Animals are compelled to eat the straw while getting the grain. This straw gives bulk to the feed.

The time was when every farmer grew large fields of oats and outside of what was required for seed, the remainder of the crop was cut and fed to stock. In the spring time the work horses were fed liberally on the cut oats, but during the heavy work season "chop" was made. That is, after the oats were cut, they were dampened and mixed with fine corn meal, wheat bran and middlings. A good ration of oats so prepared, and three to five ears of corn, with some good hay at night, kept the teams in good flesh and strong for this hard labor.

Such a vast quantity of food is produced to the acre, and the stock do so well, that if farmers will quit threshing their oats, and feed the entire crop oats growing will find a better place, and be more profitable than the present method. For the milk cows, the "chop" feed as recommended for the work horses is fine, and but little other grain or hay is found necessary. All know that threshed oats, and then the straw baled and sold, both together, fail to make oats growing very profitable.

"Would ye do something for a poor old sailor?" inquired the seedy wanderer at the gate.

"Poor old sailor?" said the lady at work over the washtub.

"Yessum. I followed the water for sixteen years."

"Well," said the worker as she resumed her labors, "you certainly don't look as if you ever caught up with it."

A Profitable Crop

For First Year

Flax Does Well on New Breaking—Still Time to Sow

The high price at which flaxseed is selling this season makes it a tempting crop to the farmer who understands its advantages. Perhaps the greatest of these is the fact that it thrives on newly broken prairie, and by its vigorous root growth disintegrates the soil and leaves it in splendid shape for wheat.

This means that instead of letting the ground broken this spring lie idle till fall, you can put in flax and get a round crop that, with October flax selling at \$1.85, promises to be more profitable than the average.

As flax can be sown as late as June first, there is still time to put in a good acreage, even if the land has first to be broken.

The Lure of the Land

Farming a Business Which Requires the Highest Talent

Dr. Henry W. Wiley, formerly chief chemist of the U.S. department of agriculture, who has himself joined the "back-to-the-land" movement, has given voice to some very sound logic on this subject, in a little pamphlet entitled "The Lure of the Land."

"The lure of the land is a natural faculty of man, characteristic of his ancestry and heritage," writes Dr. Wiley. "Farming is a business which requires the highest talent, it is a profession which requires the best technical skill. There is no other profession that requires such a variety of learning, such an insight into nature, such skill of a technical kind in order to be successful, as the profession of farming."

"To succeed today on the farm requires courage, industry, tact, knowledge, patience, enthusiasm, and brains."

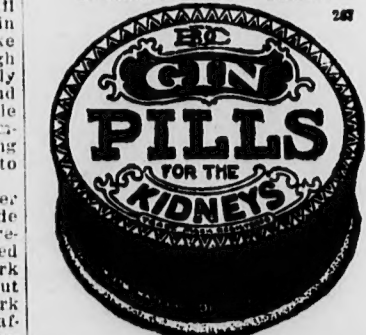
"I look upon the attempts to classify American citizens, by reason of occupation or pursuits, with different strata of social efficiency and honor, as extremely perilous, unwise and threatening to the fundamental principles of democracy."

"Personally I believe that agriculture is the fundamental profession, that it is one in which a man can have the greater opportunities for development, have broader views of life and render more efficient service than in any other activity in which man engages. I cannot escape from the belief that the man who lives in closest touch with nature, other things equal, will be the best man and have the broadest view of human life and human activity and human destiny."

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Todgers—Ah, Count, allow me to introduce you to Mr. Saton.

Count—It ees a great pleasure for me to meet a musician like you, monsieur. I hear zat you and your family play ze music.

Saton—Me? Why, I don't know any thing about music!

Count—Non? Zey tell me all round zat you play second fiddle to your wife!

Not every powerful man has been able to sustain his reputation.

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GREAT BRITAIN CAN FINANCE WAR FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS

ACCUMULATION OF GOLD LARGEST IN HISTORY

Mr. Lloyd George Explains how the Allied Powers have made Arrangements to help one Another in the most Expensive War that has ever been Waged—

In a statement explanatory of the arrangement made at the conference between the finance ministers of France and Russia, and himself in Paris the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George told the house of commons that the expenditures of the allies on the war would be two billion pounds sterling (\$10,000,000,000) during the current year, of which Great Britain was spending more money than were her two allies.

The present war, Mr. Lloyd George said, was the most expensive in material, men and money, that had ever been waged.

Great Britain, the chancellor of the exchequer told the house of commons, could finance the war for five years out of the proceeds of her investments abroad. France was able to do so for about two or three years with something to spare. Russian, he said, although prodigiously rich in natural resources, was in a

different position. Mr. Lloyd George said it was decided at the conference of the finance ministers in Paris not to issue a joint loan.

The chancellor said that Russia had increased her productivity from 20 to 40 per cent, by suppressing the sale of vodka. Russia had had special difficulties in financing her purchases abroad, and the same thing had applied to France.

"I am not sure we realize the strain upon this gallant country," the chancellor of the exchequer continued. "She has had a larger proportion of her men in the field and the enemy in occupation of the richest part of her territory. Nevertheless, the confidence of the French nation strikes every visitor to Paris. There is to be seen a calm and sincere courage supposed to be incompatible with the temperament of the Celt, and one hears the general assurance that the German army has as much chance of crushing France as of overrunning Mars."

"Each ally must bring its resources into the common stock," Mr. Lloyd George continued. "War cannot be made under limited liability principles. The conference dismissed the idea of a joint international loan, which would have frightened every Bourse, and it had been decided that each country should raise the money it needed within its own territories, so far as conditions allowed. But if help were needed for purchases abroad those who had means would help to the best of their power. The only joint loan would be with respect to the advances made or to be made to the smaller of the allied states."

With regard to Russian purchases, the chancellor said it had been decided that the first £50,000,000 for this purpose should be raised in equal amounts on the Paris and London markets. Russian treasury bills to the amount of £10,000,000 issued in London in the last few days had been oversubscribed.

Mr. Lloyd George said there was a satisfactory amount of gold in London. "If, however, our gold reserves fall below a certain point—a pretty high point—the banks of France and Russia will come to our assistance," he remarked. He mentioned incidentally that the allies would have to see that Belgium did not suffer when the period of restoration and compensation came.

The chancellor laid emphasis on the fact that the allies must be prepared to contribute proportionately to the loans needed by the states prepared to join them later as well as the smaller states now fighting with the allies. Great Britain, he said, had advanced £32,000,000 for Russian purchases in Great Britain and elsewhere and Russia had a credit of £40,000,000 in London. France also had made advances to Russia for other similar purchases outside of the Russian empire.

After alluding to the fact that the accumulation of gold in Great Britain was the largest in the history of the country, Lloyd George added that France and Russia also had accumulated great reserves, which had been barely touched during the war. Arrangements had been made regarding purchases by the allied countries in neutral markets whereby competition was eliminated, efficiency was promoted and delays were prevented.

The Russian Moral Triumph

Now Shining Before the World United in Two Noble Determinations

A note to the Russian budget bill furnishes a remarkable illustration of the social and economic advantages which sobriety—even compulsory sobriety—brings to a community.

In referring to the effect of the war on industry, the finance minister says that except in districts directly affected by the war there has been no sensible diminution in the industrial output. The reason given is the increased productivity of the worker owing to the suppression of the sale of alcohol.

"This increased productivity has reached from thirty to fifty per cent, and compensates largely for the diminution in the number of workers due to the call to the colors."

Assuming that Russian human nature does not differ materially from our own—and judging by Mr. Stuart Deacon's remark that his morning's work in the police court of a city where the selling of drink is practically unrestricted was a nightmare because of the number of cases having their origin in excessive drinking—this increased industrial activity in Russia is certain to be accompanied by a decrease in crime, accident, disease and mental weakness.

Russia never did a braver thing or achieved a finer triumph than when she abolished the state sale of alcohol. By one word the czar, who has always been a firm and earnest advocate of temperance, decreed that never more should the unrestricted sale of strong drink take place in his vast empire.

With the boldness of a righteous cause the czar swept away at a stroke a state income of some £80,000,000 a year, and, of course, the chancellor of the exchequer had to find this elsewhere. He did so by increasing almost all taxes, from land and houses to matches and cigarette papers, and on the liquors sold under comprehensive restrictions from three to six times the former duties have been imposed.

Vodka selling price has been raised to 15s. a gallon, as against about 6s. 3d.; and the malt excise from 3s. to 7d. a peck to 12s. By means of these increases a great portion of the deficit is wiped out, some little margin being left for the economic gains that always follow when drink money is spent on better things.

Whatever Russia may have been in the past, she is now shining before the world united in two noble determinations. She has set out to help her allies in freeing the world from the evil domination of the horrible German ideal—a cause which the Greek minister in London, in his remarkable declaration of friendship for England, described as just and good for the whole world—and she is ensuring for her own people a sobriety which, as well the czar knows, can lead only to the attainment of that democratic freedom which can be kept back no longer when a drinking people become a thinking people.—Liverpool Post.

Germans Take Ether

French, in Turn, Take the Germans Who Fall Asleep

A wounded French officer, who has just rejoined his regiment in the Argonne district after three months' absence, writes that he is struck by the excellent spirit of the troops despite their fearful hardships in a difficult country where some of the hardest fighting of the war has been accompanied by an unusually high death rate. Officers and men are convinced of their eventual mastery over the Germans, whose attacks, they say, are pushed home only when the soldiers have been stupefied with a mixture of ether and alcohol, which sometimes causes them to fall asleep immediately after they have taken a trench, so that "our men returning butcher them like sheep."

The writer was further impressed by the organization of the service for transferring munitions, food and the wounded. In the French rear, where the roads were formerly execrable, they are now mended daily and cleaned by mechanical sweepers.

Infuriated by the capture of his father a fisherman, whose trawler had been sunk in the North Sea by Germans, Private Croft, a Grimsby man with the Lincoln regiment, is exacting revenge.

A comrade inviolated home says every time the Lincolns go into action Croft says, "Now to avenge the old man." After one bayonet charge Croft turned to his comrades, grinning, saying, "I've prodded two for pa."

THE DELUSION OF GERMANY AND DREAM OF WORLD-WIDE EMPIRE

DESIRE HAS BEEN CHERISHED FOR MANY YEARS

Dr. Eliot, of Harvard University, says that Germany has had Ambitions to become a World Power since 1870, and has Ever since been Working to this End

In the January issue of the *Fra* appears the notable contribution to the literature of the war by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University. Dr. Eliot brushes aside the incidents of the murder of the Austrian Archduke and the friction between Serbia and Austria and Austria and Russia and asserts that the prime source of the present immense disaster is the desire on the part of Germany for world-empire. This desire, he says, has been cherished at different times by one European nation after another, and none that has once adopted it has ever completely eradicated it. Prussia long held this ambition, but was unable to gratify it until 1870, because the German people had been divided since the Thirty Years' War into a large number of separate, more or less independent states. Shortly before the achievement of German unity by Bismarck she had obtained by war in 1864 and 1866 important accessions to territory.

This contributed to the delusion that was soon to seize the whole German people, namely, the belief that world-empire was only to be obtained by force of arms. Therefore, says Dr. Eliot, united Germany has labored with utmost intelligence and energy to prepare the most powerful army in the world and to equip it for instant action in the most perfect manner that science and eager invention could contrive. To develop the supreme military machine, universal conscription—an outgrowth of the conception of the citizens' army during the Revolution—was necessary; so that every young man in Germany physically competent to bear arms might receive the training of a soldier, whether he wished it or not, and remain at the call of the government for military duty during all his years of competency even if he were the only son of a widow, or a widower with little children, or the sole support of a family or other dependants.

Eventually the German army was made the largest, according to population in the world, and the most efficient. It was placed absolutely at the disposal of the Kaiser, whose mere word would march it at a day's notice to any frontier without any sanction from the Reichstag or any other supposed representative of public opinion. At the opening of 1914 the German general staff was of opinion that the German army was the best and most powerful in the world, and that it would do its share toward bringing true the German ambition toward world-empire. In the

view of Dr. Eliot, the German navy was not ready, and knew that it was not ready, to throw down the gauntlet to Britain. It needed a few years more before it could accomplish on the sea what was confidently expected of the army on land. Therefore six months ago Germany egged Austria on in the belief that Britain would not go to war. Her army she considered to be, with the assistance of the Austrian army, more than a match for the land forces of France and Russia, and her navy was strong enough to cope with those of the Double Entente. Britain's entry into the war was something she had never calculated upon.

Dr. Eliot continues to expound the German religion of valor, and to show how it is a contradiction of the religion of Jesus of Nazareth. He then discusses the German contention that the present war is waged as a defence against Russia. He says: "Germany has never dreaded or even respected the military strength of Russia, and the recent wars and threatenings of war by Germany have not been directed against Russia, but against Denmark, Austria, France and England. In her colonization enterprises it is not Russia that Germany has encountered but, England, France and the United States. The friendly advances made within the last twenty years by Germany to Turkey were not intended primarily to strengthen Germany against Russia, but Germany against Great Britain by Germany's access by land to India."

Dr. Eliot says that the desirable outcomes of the war are: "No world-empire for any race or nation, no more subjects, no more executives, either permanent or temporary, with power to throw their fellow-countrymen into wars no secret diplomacy justifying the use for a profit of all the lies, concealments, deceptions and ambushes which are an inevitable part of war and assuming to commit nations on international questions, and no more conscription armies that can be launched by war by executives without consulting independent representative assemblies. He believes with Havelock Ellis and other noted public men that some sort of federated Europe or league of the free nations which would secure the smaller nations against attack should be one of the outcomes of the war. He admits that at the present time it is impossible to say how such a consummation is to be brought about, but if it is not accomplished or something that will serve the same purpose, the war will have been fought in vain.



Right Hon. D. Lloyd George

different position. Mr. Lloyd George said it was decided at the conference of the finance ministers in Paris not to issue a joint loan.

The chancellor said that Russia had increased her productivity from 20 to 40 per cent, by suppressing the sale of vodka. Russia had had special difficulties in financing her purchases

Value of War Dogs

Prove of Great Service to French Army as Messengers

Dogs are doing an immense service with the French army as messengers, writes a war correspondent.

When war broke out there was not a single dog messenger in the French army, though the Paris police had used them to advantage. But after the Germans invaded France and numerous villages were devastated thousands of dogs found themselves homeless. Many were picked up as company mascots by soldiers.

In their spare time the men amused themselves by teaching the dogs to carry knapsacks, canteens and finally messages from one trench to another. The dogs not only had an absolute disregard for gun and rifle fire, but offered an insignificant target. Then the commanders awoke to their value.

Hundreds were "educated" by a special army branch, the Institute of Zoological Psychology. The work now being done by these dogs is little short of marvelous. They have been taught to hide behind trees upon the approach of human beings. They know the difference between a French and German uniform. They glide noiselessly through underbrush and in carrying messages always choose woods, ditches and dry creek beds. Their hearing is remarkably developed, and it is seldom that they fall into the hands of the enemy. Most of them are Alsatians.

Captain Persius, the German naval expert, cannot justify Germany's "war zone" manifesto by asserting that Great Britain had already furnished a precedent by declaring the North Sea a war zone. Great Britain did not engage in "submarine warfare" such as Admiral von Tirpitz proclaimed. Moreover, the British admiral has always given every assistance in its power to neutral shipping in the North Sea, going so far as to furnish pilots to every vessel needing guidance to avoid mined sections.—New York Sun.

Naval Losses

Germany's Comparative Losses at Sea Far Outnumber That of Britain

One aspect of Germany's naval losses has been quite overlooked—the serious decrease in personnel which they have entailed. Taking the official figures of the complements of the 32 units of the German navy which have been sunk during the war and deducting those known to have been saved, at least 11,000 officers and men have lost their lives. As the total effective strength of the personnel of the German navy before the war broke out was less than 80,000, the death roll already amounts to about one-seventh of the whole. Our own naval death roll is roughly 5,000, or only one-thirtieth of the total personnel at the declaration of war. The calling up of reserves and new enlistments have increased both totals, but the alteration in the proportion makes the comparison still more favorable to the British navy. All Germany's losses have been due to the fortune of war, while our biggest loss—that of the *White Star*—was the result of an accident which might have happened in peace times. And, in addition, we have accounted for eight German armed merchantmen with a total tonnage of 80,000, whereas (including the *Viktor*, whose loss was presumed by the admiralty) only two British armed merchantmen have been sunk. The crews of these merchantmen and of the interned German merchantmen and the cruisers *Königsberg* and *Geier* have not been included in the foregoing comparison of losses in naval personnel.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A Cairo dispatch says: "The captain of the United States warship *Tennessee* engaged in carrying refugees, reports that when he was at Haifa recently, the authorities would not let him land, as a great popular festival was in progress to celebrate the crossing of the Suez canal by the Turkish troops. The principle of the festival was the beating through the streets of a cow representing Russia; a donkey, representing France, and a dog, representing England."

Mittens Did Good Service

Story That Many Another Might Probably Equally Tell

The tale of a pair of mittens knitted by a pair of small but eager hands is told in a letter received at Ottawa from the battlefield in France. The mittens were knitted by Elaine Forcade a little French-Canadian girl in Montreal who sent them on to Major-General Sam Hughes with the request that they be sent to some one who needed them in the trenches at the front. The address of the maker was however not given.

General Hughes gave the mittens to Captain Dumont, who in turn sent them to General Legrande of the French army. A letter received by General Hughes states that the mittens were given to a French soldier, and that they have probably saved his hands on many occasions from the cold and snow of the trenches. It is hard to say through what adventures and scenes of horror the mittens made by the little French-Canadian girl have passed.

A Petrograd despatch to Reuter's says that at an important conference attended by the minister of agriculture it was resolved to recommend the requisition of all stored cereals amounting to 50,000,000 pounds (1,108,500,000 pounds), now in the hands of speculators. Prices, according to the resolution, would be fixed locally after a consultation between the Bourse committee and the Zemstvo.

THE BRITISH SOLDIERS WELCOMED

Many of Them Wept at the Kindness Shown Them in Rotterdam

In describing the arrival at Rotterdam of 100 British who had been incapacitated and are on their way home from German camps, the correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says:

"The soldiers were welcomed by the Dutch officials and the Dutch civilians cheered them and loaded them with gifts of pipes, tobacco, cigars, chocolates and other luxuries, all of which were wrapped in the Dutch colors. Many of the soldiers wept at the kindnesses shown them. All were severely wounded, and the injuries of many were terrible. Many of the men were or crutches."

"All of the prisoners were most anxious to know how the many German prisoners were treated in England, as their guards had told them that the prisoners had been abom-

inably treated. The British prisoners thought this was the reason for their rough treatment in the German camps. One non-commissioned officer said: "We were treated all right at the hospital, especially by the nurses, but the fellows in the concentration camp had an awful time, for on the slightest complaint they were kicked, while for a serious breach of discipline they were tied to a post for hours. The food, which was chiefly beans, was of poor quality and small in quantity. The clothes were rags. When the men protested that they were starving they were told: 'Your friends in England have cut off your food supply.'"

"This man confirmed the previous reports that the French prisoners were treated in the most friendly manner, in striking contrast to the treatment of the British prisoners."

Charms on Soldiers

Strange "Protection" Found on Captured Germans

"Eye-Witness" in a despatch from the front, has something to say about the amulets and charms a number of German prisoners possess. He remarks it is somewhat surprising to find reliance being placed on such things. The writer, among other things, describes the sporting interest of the artillery combat and daring flights by our airmen in a wind blowing at ninety miles an hour. The despatch, which is dated January 19, deals in opening principally with artillery bombardments, in which the batteries of the enemy were generally reduced to silence.

In a sceptical and materialistic age like the present it is somewhat surprising to find reliance being placed on charms and yet not a few of our prisoners are in possession of so-called "prayers," which are really written charms against death, wounds, disease, and every imaginable evil. One such document recently found on a prisoner begins thus:

"A powerful prayer, whereby one is protected and guarded against shot and sword, against visible and invisible foes, as well as against all manner of evil. May God preserve me against all manner of arms and weapons, shot and cannon, long or short swords, knives, or daggers, or carbines, halberds, and anything that cuts or points, against thrusts, rapiers, long and short rifles, or guns and suchlike, which have been forged since the birth of Christ; against all kinds of metal, be it iron or steel, brass or lead, ore or woods."

School Examiner—What is the meaning of false doctrine?
Schoolboy—Please, sir, it's when the doctor gives the wrong stuff to the people who are ill."

Barman—Strikes me there's one o' these bloomin' German spies in the smokeroom, sir. 'E's bragging about bein' a Scotchman, and the whisky I took 'im in a quarter of an hour ago, 'e ain't even touched yet!

The Methods of the Liquor Party Exposed

THE PROPOSED LIQUOR ACT

A—What it does not Prohibit.

(1) It does not prohibit the manufacture of liquors within the Province, nor the sale of these liquors to parties outside the Province, nor to the Provincial Government or the Government agent.

(2) It does not prohibit an individual from buying for his own use or that of his family, from parties outside the Province.

B—What it does Prohibit.

(1) It does prohibit the sale of liquors by manufacturers to anyone within the Province, except to the Government or their agents. (2) It does prohibit an individual from having in his possession imported liquors in any amount exceeding one quart of spirits and two gallons of malt liquors. (3) It does prohibit THE SALE OF LIQUORS WITHIN THE PROVINCE BY ANY AND ALL PARTIES, THE GOVERNMENT INCLUDED, FOR USE AS A BEVERAGE.

C—What it allows and provides for.

It allows and provides for the sale or other disposal of liquors for MEDICAL, SACRAMENTAL, SCIENTIFIC AND MECHANICAL purposes, and for those purposes only.

D—How sales or other disposals are to be made.

(1) Sales may be made by suitable men, called VENDORS, appointed by the Lieut-Governor-in-Council, who shall act as the Government's servant, on a fixed salary, having no interest whatsoever in the business, the liquors being the property of the Government, and who shall conduct said sales according to instructions laid down in "THE LIQUOR ACT".

What these regulations are.

(a) VENDORS may sell, on Saturdays from the hour of seven (7) in the morning till five (5) in the afternoon, and on the other days of the week, excepting Sundays from seven (7) in the morning till (6) in the afternoon to DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, VETERINARY SURGEONS, CLERGYMEN and those engaged in SCIENTIFIC AND MECHANICAL PURSUITS, but only in certain quantities, which are stated in the ACT, and only on the affidavit or sworn statement of the purchaser, and such affidavit must state how and where said liquors are to be used, that they are not to be used as a beverage nor to be mixed with other fluids for use as a beverage. (b) Vendors must keep said affidavits on file till the end of each month, and must leave them open to inspection by the public, and any refusal on the part of the vendor to show these affidavits shall be considered a violation of the Act, and the vendor shall be liable to the penalty stated in the Act. (c) Vendors must also keep a book in which they must record each sale before it leaves the store, and on the last day of each month they must send to the Attorney General at Edmonton affidavits on file along with a copy of the record of sales, verified by their affidavits, such affidavits stating that the copy is a correct copy of all sales made. Any sale made otherwise than as herein provided shall be considered a violation of the Act and the offending vendor shall be liable to the penalty laid down in the Act.

What the penalty is.

A fine of not less than TWO HUNDRED dollars and not more than FIVE HUNDRED dollars and in default of payment, an imprisonment of not

less than THREE and not more than SIX MONTHS in prison. In addition, the vendor LOSES HIS POSITION as vendor and is disqualified from holding it for a period of THREE years.

(2) Sales may be made by DRUGGISTS for MEDICAL purposes but each sale must be made on a prescription from a duly registered Physician. Druggists like the vendors must keep a book in which they record all sales before delivery and on the last day of each month they must forward to the Attorney General's Department at Edmonton all prescriptions along with a copy of the record of sales, verified by their affidavits. In addition they must keep a book in which they record all purchases of liquors, and on the first day of each month they must send to the Attorney-General at Edmonton a copy of this record verified by their affidavits. Any violation of these instructions is to be considered a violation of the Act and shall be punished according to the penalty stated in the Act.

For FIRST offence, a fine of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS and in default of payment, an imprisonment of THREE MONTHS

For ANY SUBSEQUENT offence an imprisonment of not less than FOUR months and not more than SIX months without the option of a fine. In addition he is disqualified from selling liquor for the period of one year.

(3) PHYSICIANS may prescribe liquor for or administer it to, a patient if they deem it necessary for the patient's health, but any Physician aiding anyone to obtain liquor for use as a beverage shall be considered guilty of a violation of the Act and liable to the penalty stated in the Act. The Physician also, must keep a book in which he records all prescriptions for, and administrations to his patients, and on the last day of each month he must send a copy of this record to the Attorney-General at Edmonton, and such record shall be verified by his affidavit. And in addition, he too must keep a record of all purchases of liquors and on the first day of each month he must forward a copy of these purchases to Edmonton verified by his affidavit.

(4) Dentists may administer liquor to a patient under treatment if deemed necessary.

(5) VETERINARY SURGEONS may administer liquor to dumb animals if deemed necessary for their health.

(6) CLERGYMEN are allowed to have wine for SACRAMENTAL purposes.

(7) Those engaged in SCIENTIFIC and MECHANICAL pursuits are allowed to have alcohol in their possession for use in their business pursuits.

The Dentist, Veterinary, Surgeon, Clergymen, and those engaged in scientific pursuits must, however, when they purchase liquors in accordance with The Liquor Act, make affidavit and such affidavit must state how and where such liquors are to be used, that they are not to be used for beverage purposes. Any violations of the regulations governing the use of these liquors shall be considered a violation of The ACT and the following penalty shall be imposed:—

For the FIRST offence not less than FIFTY DOLLARS and not more than ONE HUNDRED, and in default of payment, not less than THIRTY DAYS in prison, and not more than SIXTY.

For the SECOND offence a fine of not less than TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS and not more than FIVE HUNDRED, and in default of payment not less than TWO MONTHS and not more than FOUR MONTHS in prison.

For THIRD offence not less than FOUR MONTHS and not more than SIX MONTHS in prison without the option of a fine.

Another important point.

For any violation of the ACT by any servant of the vendor, the vendor will be held guilty, unless he can show conclusively that the servant acted contrary to explicit instructions, in which case the servant or clerk is liable to an imprisonment of not less than TEN DAYS and not more than THREE MONTHS.

What the Liquor Party is not doing.

They are not trying very hard to defend THE TRADE.

They are not attacking very strenuously PROHIBITION IN GENERAL.

What they are trying to do.

They are trying to destroy the confidence of the temperance people in their own "Act". To do this where newspaper men would rather have tainted money than clean papers, they are carrying on an advertising campaign. Some of their statements are absolutely false but some of them have a measure of truth and these are their most powerful arguments. "A half truth is the worst kind of a lie". They say some things that are true about "The Act" but they do not say the whole truth and they color what they do say so that the truth looks bad. Only the man, however, who gets his information, or we should say misinformation, from the street can be fooled and misguided. The slightest acquaintance with "The Act" will reveal the absurdity and deception of the criticisms that are being passed around and that have been concocted by the License Victuallers' Association.

What the Liquor Party is saying.

They are saying that "the temperance party started out advocating TOTAL PROHIBITION in so far as the Province could give it", and this is true; but they are saying also that "the LIQUOR ACT we are voting on is not prohibition at all; that it will not drive the liquor traffic out of the Province; that it will simply drive it INTO THE HOMES and into dives and Drug Stores." THE LIQUOR ACT is full of loop-holes" they are saying and they give us, as an example, this (BEHOLD IT!) and note the deliberate attempt to misinform the public "The Proposed "Act" allows a druggist to keep five gallons on hand at a time. One would naturally expect such a quantity would be sufficient for medical purposes in any community; yet in addition "The Act" provides for a salaried vendor whose whole business it will be to distribute alcohol. Why this duplication? Why are both needed?" Now all this talk about the Liquor Act not being prohibition at all, as if we had altered our stand for TOTAL PROHIBITION so far as the Province can give it, is a deliberate attempt to deceive. We had no idea, in the first place of prohibiting the sale of liquors for medicinal, sacramental, scientific and mechanical purposes. We aimed at the total prohibition of the sale, within this province, in so far as the Province had the power to prohibit the SALE OF LIQUORS FOR BEVERAGE PURPOSES. This the Liquor Act, if passed, will do. The Province cannot prohibit the manufacture of liquor within this Province, nor can the Province prohibit an individual from buying liquors outside the Province for his own use and that of his family. The Province can, however, restrict the amount which an individual can have in his possession at any one time, and this "The Act" will do. No individual will be allowed to have in his possession liquors, which he has purchased outside the Province, in any amount exceeding one quart of spirits and two gallons of malt liquors; nor will he be allowed to sell ONE DROP of said liquors.

THE LIQUOR PARTY would have us believe that our "Act" will simply drive the liquor business out of the Hotels INTO OUR HOMES and into dives and Drug Stores". These liquor men, so interested in our homes, would have us believe that our homes are to become like the hotel bar-room, if we win. What do you think about it? Do you not consider that a terrible slap on the great majority of drinking men? Do you think that many of even our moderate drinkers are so lacking in self respect and kindly feeling toward their wives and children that they will use liquors in their homes as they are used in the hotels? WE DON'T! Moreover, we believe the great majority of men will be glad when "the stuff" which robs them of "THE GLAD WELCOME HOME" is gone out of their way.

Moreover the same sentinel will stand guarding our homes after the Act comes into force as stands guarding them now. The doors of our homes swing open, with few exceptions, to the husband and father, who has been down town and comes staggering home; but the doors, with few exceptions, remain barred against the load he carries in his hip pockets. Many of us know what it is to help mother seize the contraband; and we will continue to help her when we have prohibition. We have no right? What right has a husband and father to wreck his home by turning it into a BAR-ROOM.

AGAIN THE LIQUOR PARTY would have us believe, if we take away the hotel bars, we will have DIVE bars, as if the existence of hotel bars was the protection we have against dive bars. "If the liquor business is a bad business" they say "keep it in the hotels where you can reasonably watch it and control it". In other words, they say, you can watch and control and catch the hotel-keeper, if he sells illegally, easier than you can the dive-keeper. Is that true? During the first eight months of 1914 there were 1464 license holders (including hotel wholesale, brewery, bartender, and pool-rooms) within the Province and there were 5 convictions for violations of the license laws respecting these lines of business. During the same time there were 307 convictions of non-license holders, for violations of license laws. Now there are 269 hotel license owners. Granting that these five convictions were all of hotel license owners and granting that every hotel keeper violates the law that would mean one conviction for every 53.4 hotels. Granting that only 200 of the convictions of non-license holders were for illegal selling of liquors and granting that it is no harder to catch a dive keeper than it is to catch an hotel-keeper breaking the law, (the hotel men would have us believe it is harder, REMEMBER,) then for the 200 convictions of dive-keepers, we must have had in this Province during the first eight months of 1914, no less than 10680 dives. If this is true then we must conclude hotel bars have a very slight effect on the number of dives. If it is not true then either our hotel-keepers are an exceedingly law abiding set (never selling liquor after hours, or on Sundays, or to men when they are in a state of intoxication, or to minors, or to interdicts, etc.) or that it is MUCH EASIER to control the liquor business in the dives than in hotels. We leave it to the intelligence of the public to decide. All we desire to say is this:—Dives there doubtless will be. And many hotel keepers who have sold under License will no doubt sell without license, but we guarantee they will not break the law as often without being caught under prohibition, as they do under liquor license, nor will they, if the people roll up the majority they should for this Act continue dive keeping very long. Under the License System a hotel-keeper may go on paying his fines, and making money, but under the Proposed Liquor Act for any offence, subsequent to the second, he goes to prison for not less than three months, without the option of a fine.

THE LIQUOR PARTY would

have us believe, also, that our drug-stores are to become bar-rooms. It is going to be easier for druggists to sell liquors under THE LIQUOR ACT than it is now under the License Law? Look at the regulations governing the druggists sale of liquors under the proposed Liquor Act and compare them with the regulations governing his sales now, when he only requires a Doctor's prescription. Under the Liquor Act he will have to make a false oath at two different times over every bit of liquor he sells for use as a beverage; over the "purchase record" and over the "sales record". Moreover, the penalty for a druggist selling illegally is much more severe under the proposed Act than it is now. We refuse to believe that many of our druggists are foolish enough to run the risk of being caught twice or that they are immoral enough to perjure themselves twice for every sale of liquor they make.

AND NOW BEHOLD the LOOP-HOLE, they give us as a sample of the many that are in the PROPOSED ACT, for they say "THERE ARE DOZENS of LOOP-HOLES" in it. A druggist can have five gallons, etc., and yet in addition the Act provides for a salaried vendor. Why this duplication? Why are both needed? This splendid organization THE LICENSE VICTUALLERS ASSOCIATION, who talk about the DISHONESTY and DECEPTION of the temperance party, would make us believe that in every town in this Province, in addition to our drug stores, we are going to have a SALARIED VENDOR. Where do they get their information? Certainly not from the Act. Whether there will be two or 200 vendors appointed for the whole of the Province depends on the WISDOM AND CHARACTER of the Lieut-Governor-in-Council, directly, and on the people INDIRECTLY. We have faith in the wisdom and character of the Lieut-Governor-in-Council. There probably will be a SALARIED VENDOR in each of the cities and probably in the larger towns, though we doubt it, but there surely will not be a SALARIED VENDOR in towns such as Carstairs, Didsbury, Olds, etc. If the Government is going to have in its possession, and deal out liquors for MEDICAL, SACRAMENTAL, SCIENTIFIC and MECHANICAL purposes, then it requires a limited number of special servants. To meet this necessity the Act provides for Government Vendors. If, however, the appointments should be much in excess of the necessity, THE PEOPLE can deal with the GOVERNMENT.

Special Notice to Voters.

The liquor party say this proposed Act is not REAL PROHIBITION. That's their main ground on which they ask your vote. Do you think that's their reason for wanting your vote? Are they interested more in the character and happiness of our homes than the prohibition party? Are they more interested in the INTERDICTS AND LABORERS? Was there ever a prohibition bill put before the electorate that the liquor party didn't fight to the last ditch? Why do they fight us? Why do they put up thousands of dollars, wholesalers and retailers and brewers? Is it for a clean Province? Is it to guard the Province from what they call "A POWERFUL POLITICAL MACHINE"? Is it to protect the interdict and get justice for the laborers? NO! NONE OF THESE THINGS MOVE THEM! They are active, fighting a hard fight, and we expect they will be joined by the LIQUOR FORCES OF SASKATCHEWAN. Why? Because these benevolent forces so interested in the welfare of the citizens, know full well that the success of the PROHIBITION PARTY OF ALBERTA on the 21st day of July means the end of their trade in this Province and the beginning of the end of their trade, as they themselves said in a letter to one of their wholesale houses, WEST OF THE GREAT LAKES. (Advt.)

AGRICULTURE IS STIMULATED BY TAKING COLLEGE WORK TO FARM

OLD ONTARIO SETS GOOD EXAMPLE TO THE WEST

By Introducing a System of District Representatives, the Ontario Department of Agriculture, has shown some Remarkable Results in the Increase of Land Values

The wisdom of the Ontario government in introducing the system of district representatives of the department of agriculture has been shown by the results that already have followed them. In 1907 six graduates of the Ontario Agricultural college were given local offices in six counties. Their work met with so much favor that the people themselves demanded increases in these appointments, until today they number 41, covering practically the whole province from Glenora to Rainy River.

By this means the benefits of the colleges and the results of the experimental farms, are carried and applied to the farms in such a way as to favorably influence production and improve social conditions. Each county has its local offices, with a graduate agricultural student in charge. He has an assistant who is generally an undergraduate as well as a stenographer. Local conditions are the first study of this office, while the initiative of the department is able to emphasize any special work in the county that might make for increased production and thrift. Classes are held to teach those subjects especially needed in agricultural occupations and while these at first were attended by a very few, there are now about 1,000 young farmers between 18 and 30 years, attending and enjoying the instruction.

And their works have justified their faith. Drainage surveys are made free. Any farmer can get a special drainage plan with the best expert advice as how best to handle his fields. The results have enormously stimulated rural enterprise. In Prince Edward county five carloads of drain tiles were put in in 1911, while over 20 miles of tile draining has been done each year since. In one instance a field that cost \$15 per acre to drain, yielded \$600 in canning factory supplies last year.

Essex county, one of the first to get a representative, has made Canadian-grown corn famous and has raised land prices fully 35 to 40 per cent. Lennox and Addington prior to 1911 sold about \$15,000 worth of poultry in the Napanee market. Last year the game market returned \$53,000 to the local farmers. This was directly due to the efforts of the egg circle work of the local representatives.

Perhaps no finer instance of farm enterprise exists than in the east of Lambton. In 1910 this county imported vegetables and fruit to feed its people, as it produced only 25 per cent. of its needs. Last year it shipped out 30,000 bushels of potatoes and 1,122 tons of vegetables, besides harvesting a crop of peaches and tender fruits. These tender fruits were only a dream formerly and now Lambton farm lands are looked upon as one of the best tender fruit sections of Canada. Land values have risen from \$25 to \$100 per acre, while peach lands easily demand \$300 per acre, these being directly due to the work of the department.

The school fairs and local young farmers' clubs that have grown out of the movement are marks of the healthy rural awakening.

The same rejuvenation that has come to the old lands of Ontario

would be quite possible to the prairie farms of Manitoba. That province has wonderful possibilities. Production could be increased fully fifty per cent., and many forms of farm enterprise encouraged if the Manitoba government would follow Ontario's example in carrying the college work to the farm.

Prof. Bedford as deputy minister of agriculture for Manitoba, has proved by his series of experimental plots at local points that the people of his province will respond to the work, and that the land will produce much that is now regarded as impossible. To this work would come the increased social inspiration that always marks agricultural development.

The agricultural portfolio should be the strong feature of Sir Rodmond's ministry. He would be well advised if he insisted upon a sympathetic organization of the department so as to put it more in touch with progressive agriculture.

His government should lead in the development of ideas and in the encouragement of greater farm production. He could not do better than follow Ontario's example where such substantial results have been made.

This is matter in which financiers and all business men are interested quite as much as farmers. When the farmers have more money they buy more from their local merchants, who in turn increase their purchases of manufactures. When orders are plentiful the manufacturer can give more employment, pay better wages, fair and regular dividends, to investors. Some of this comes back again to the farmer, for many of those in Ontario have put their savings into bonds and shares of Canadian industries. Friends of the Manitoba government should present these facts to them. It is evident they have not the proper grasp of the situation.

The provincial government though urged by business men—who offered to share part of the expense—refuses to take the most necessary steps to promote better production on the farms in that province, by employing agricultural experts. This neglect, following their action on the moratorium, makes us fear the government is in need of some reorganization. They are in a rut. Next week (space prevents us from doing so at present) we will draw Mr. Roblin's attention to some actual money making experiences from Ontario's policy of employing district agricultural directors. If the farming industry of Manitoba was properly organized and directed there would be no cry of bad times or moratorium.—Financial Post, Toronto.

Not only might Manitoba profit by the wisdom shown by the Ontario department of agriculture, as pointed out by the Financial Post, but the governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta as well as British Columbia, might well follow the example. Local conditions call for special study, and the benefit of district representatives in the western provinces, would prove of inestimable value. In stimulating interest in improved farming methods.

Potatoes For Stock Feeding

The Value of the Potato as a Stock Food is Summed Up

Potatoes are an inferior feed for dairy cows, writes Prof. A. A. Borkind of the Vermont experiment station. In trials at the Vermont experiment station in 1896, to determine the relative value of corn silage and potatoes, 100 pounds, both of dry matter and digestible dry matter, in silage proved superior to similar amounts in potatoes. The latter were eaten even more freely than was the silage, yet produced neither more nor better milk. At 15 cents a bushel they were more costly food for stock than was silage. The butter made from the ration containing large amounts of potatoes was a poor quality, tended to be salty and did not keep well.

Potatoes are best adapted to hog feeding. In order to secure the best results, the potatoes should be cooked so as to be mealy, and be mixed with cornmeal or other ground grains to form a rather heavy mush. In this form they are relished by the swine. Swine milk makes a valuable adjunct to feed with this mixture of cooked potatoes and meal. Potatoes alone cannot be used to advantage as food nor can they be eaten by the hogs in any great quantity. Experiments at Wisconsin and elsewhere show that 450 pounds of cooked potatoes are worth approximately 100 pounds of cornmeal for swine feeding.

Potatoes have not been used for stock feed in this country to a great enough extent so that the experiment stations have made a study of their use, writes J. L. Stone of the Cornell experiment station, in the same paper. We have very little data regarding the feeding of potatoes to livestock. In Germany, where the situation is considerably different, the question has been studied much more. The general conclusion arrived at is that they may be successfully used in feeding dairy cows, horses, sheep and pigs. In the case of horses and pigs the German practice has been to steam the potatoes. In America it is probable that surplus potatoes can best be used for dairy cows. The total digestive nutrients in a ton of potatoes will be slightly more than one-fifth as much as would be contained in a ton of cornmeal. The potatoes are even more highly carbonaceous than the cornmeal and naturally would be best fed in conjunction with those feeds that supply an abundance of protein.

There is another factor, however, involved, that is of considerable importance. Raw potatoes are a succulent food, and used in connection with a ration that is deficient in succulence (usually one that does not include corn silage) they would have a value about that indicated by the total digestive nutrients. Some succulent food is desirable in all rations, and a moderate amount of such food, when added as above, produces an effect above that which would be indicated by the nutrients present. The writer's personal experience is that as small an amount as half a peck a day fed all dairy cows (lacking other succulence) produces quite a marked effect in the milk flow, and two or three times this amount may be fed to advantage, if the potatoes are available. But they should be introduced into the ration gradually. To avoid danger from choking it is well to run the potatoes through a root cutter. It is impossible to give a cash valuation to a foodstuff of this kind, except as a result of careful experiment. It is probable that under ordinary circumstances and the present condition of the grain market, potatoes might be figured at from 15 to 20 cents a bushel for feeding purposes, and if succulence were sadly needed they might reach an effect equivalent to a valuation of 25 cents a bushel.

Experiments with Alfalfa

The Best Rates of Seeding Under Certain Conditions

Only by systematic experimentation on the part of the individual growers living in various sections can be proved the true worth of alfalfa as a soil improver and a forage plant.

This was the opinion which L. F. Graber, secretary of the Alfalfa Order of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment association, expressed at the organization meeting of the Kentucky Alfalfa Growers' association. He reported that in Wisconsin many of the growers have been carrying on experiments for several years to determine the best rates of seeding and have found that from fifteen to twenty pounds to the acre are generally best under Badger State conditions.

Southern and northern grown seed have also been tried out in competition with each other. The reason has been that southern and southwestern seed, which usually is somewhat cheaper, seems to do as well under Wisconsin conditions as that grown farther north.

The Wisconsin Alfalfa association numbers 1,000 members and is steadily growing in popularity and influence. The policy of the organization is a conservative one, its members not desiring to encourage the growing of alfalfa in places where clover grows more easily and luxuriantly.

Aged peasants of France, assisted by women and children, have gone diligently ahead with the farm work wherever opportunity offered, so that every inch of agricultural country, barring those strips of "no man's land" between the trenches of the opposing armies, is under cultivation. Practically all of the available land has been planted and along the front held by the British army are thousands of acres in wheat. France is duplicating the intensive farming idea of the Germans.

"I'm going south for the rheumatism."
"It's cheaper to get it here."

IT WILL BE A FIGHT TO THE FINISH WITH NO THOUGHT OF COMPROMISE

THE VICTORS WILL LAY DOWN THE CONDITIONS

Unlike Many of the Past Great Struggles, the Principles that are Being Contended for now do not Admit of a Compromise as it is Victory or Annihilation

In the past fifty years there has been really only one "fight to a finish" among the nations. That fight was the war between France and Prussia. Only then was the victor able to dictate his own terms of peace. It was a case of two bargainers meeting, and after long discussion arriving at a compromise satisfactory to both or equally unsatisfactory. The loser had nothing to do in 1870 but to agree to what the victor demanded. The present war will end in the same way. The victor will lay down his conditions. If they are not accepted the armistice which precedes any formal discussion of terms will be brought to an end and the fight will continue. It is safe to say that among the allies there is not more than one man in a hundred who looks forward to a compromise. The principles that are being contended for do not admit of compromise. For the Germans it is destruction or world-empire. For the Allies it is absolute victory or annihilation.

The last great war, that in the Balkans, and we include both the war of the allies against Turkey and the subsequent war of Serbia and Greece against dominant and arrogant Bulgaria, was not decided by the victor. In both cases the great powers intervened, once to save Turkey as a European state, and once again to see that Greece and Serbia did not altogether wipe out Bulgaria. Britain had more to do with dictating terms of peace than the successful belligerents. Those who believe that compromises are wise will find themselves unable to cite the compromises that ended the Balkan struggles as evidence. These compromises merely sowed the seeds for future wars, and this warning would be enough in itself, apart from the other features of the struggle now raging, to convince statesmen of neutral nations that a fight to a finish is the only possible, the only sensible, and the only humane issue of the present war.

Though the Russo-Japanese war is classified as a Japanese triumph, and though Russian victories in it are hard to call to mind, the war really ended in a draw. Russia was brought to a standstill. She was by no means beaten, and without attempting to disparage the remarkable achievements of the Japanese army and navy, it might be said that Russia quit before she had really begun to fight. Russia was like a mastiff that had been punished by a terrier and is ready to quit. But if the wounded mastiff had continued to the limits of his strength, the situation of the terrier might have been vastly different. When the plenipotentiaries met in the United States Japan de-

manded not only the cession of Port Arthur, which had been already captured, a free hand in Manchuria, the recognition of her sovereignty in Korea and in the whole of Saghalien, but an indemnity of \$600,000,000. Russia was willing to cede all but the indemnity. Now \$600,000,000 was a lot of money to Japan as it is to the ordinary reader, but, nevertheless, Russia refused flatly to pay it, and Japan did not insist. Had she done so the war would have continued, and perhaps with different results.

In her war against Turkey Russia won much. She won Bessarabia, and recognition as the natural guardian of the Slavs in the Turkish empire. But she did not impose the terms of peace. They were flatly decided by Germany and Britain and Bismarck and Beaconsfield had in mind rather the necessity of protecting their future than of rewarding her for her successful war against the Turks. In this case again Russia was not strong enough to insist upon retaining what her arms had won. She proposed, but the other powers disposed. She did not dictate. She merely made it impossible for Turkey to dictate, and while this war is a most important one from a Russian point of view, it does not reveal her in the light of a conqueror with her foot upon the neck of a vanquished nation.

The war between Britain and South Africa, like the American Civil war, differs from other great conflicts in the past half century. Lincoln always regarded the soldiers of the South as disobedient citizens. Britain, too, has claims of sovereignty upon the Transvaal. In both cases there was no talk of terms. Unconditional surrender was demanded. In both cases it was yielded. In South Africa the Boers did not know what terms they would be forced to accept for a couple of years after the last shot had been fired. Nor did Lee, when at Appomattox, he yielded to Grant's stern decree of unconditional surrender. In this one case the terms granted by the conqueror were more generous than the vanquished had a right to expect. In the case of the Civil War, the South suffered from a "carpet bag" regime hardly less terrible than war. In the war between the United States and Spain the fight was not continued to a finish. Spain yielded sovereignty in Cuba and the Philippines. She paid no indemnity. On the contrary, the United States paid her \$20,000,000 and other expenses. The war was no "draw," and while it established the United States as a world power, it did not destroy Spain.

Peary as a Bernhardt

Assertion That U.S. in Time Will Dominate North America is Denounced

As an Arctic explorer it pleases Rear Admiral Peary in his public addresses to predict that in due time the United States will occupy the whole continent from the North Pole to the isthmus. In a recent speech he gave zest to his prophecy by saying that if we do not grow in this fashion, in a hundred years we will be obliterated as a nation.

When Secretary Bryan denounces this fustian as little less than a crime, he is guilty of no exaggeration. It does not matter much what Robert E. Peary thinks, but it does matter very seriously if Rear Admiral Peary, retired, of the United States navy, sets himself up in imitation of Gen. von Bernhardi. Such views as he expresses, coming from an official source, proclaim a policy of aggression toward all of our neighbors, north and south, which has no popular or governmental support whatever.

The mischief created by bombast of this description is not to be looked for at home. It is to be found abroad, especially in Latin America, where agitators eagerly seize upon every expression in this country that can be construed as a menace. Rear Admiral Peary may have found the North Pole, but he did not extend the boundaries of the United States, and it is not necessary that they should be extended.—New York World.

Some idea of the coal resources of the single province of Alberta is afforded by the following figures, quoted from a recent newspaper statement: Eighty-five per cent. of the coal of all Canada is in the province of Alberta. Sixty per cent. of the coal in the British empire is in Alberta. One-sixth of the coal in the entire world is in Alberta. Here is another way of considering it. In Alberta we have in the past twenty years mined about 20,000,000 tons. At that rate it would take 1,072,000 years to exhaust our coal areas. At the rate that Canada is using coal now, we could supply the Dominion for 100,000 years. At the rate that the world is using coal, we could keep up a continuous supply for the whole world for the next 100 years, and then have coal on hand.

A little girl, when asked by her teacher to distinguish between the human and the animal families, replied: "A brute is an imperfect beast; man is a perfect beast."

Will Revolutionize Naval Construction

Britain Reported to be Building a New Type of Battleship

According to a report from London received by the New York Tribune, England has laid down a new battleship of amazing proportions, which will be by far the most powerful craft afloat. It will mark a change in battleship construction, exceeding that which came when the first dreadnought was built. It will necessitate the adoption of new methods in battleship construction by all nations, and will halt the construction programme of the United States.

It is impossible, in view of the absolute secrecy surrounding all British naval construction, to verify absolutely the facts about this new sea monster, but the Tribune's information comes from a trustworthy source. It is stated that this great new ship will be 800 feet in length, and will carry six 15-inch guns, and have the wonderful speed of 40 knots.

At present the "Queen Elizabeth," stands as the most powerful engine of war afloat. She is, however, only 650 feet in length, but carries eight 15-inch guns. She is oil driven, as the new ship will be. In the craft now planned armament is sacrificed for increased speed. The increased length gives the great boiler and engine room capacity needed to produce such speed.

Wire Fencing and Trees

Occasionally, in running wire fences, it is necessary to attach the wires to trees. In doing this, it is bad practice to use staples to attach the wire directly to the trees, thus ensuring that the wire will become overgrown and embedded in the wood. Not only is the tree thereby ruined or injured, but, further, it is impossible to remove the fencing without cutting either the wire or the tree.

A better way, protecting both the tree and the fence, is first to nail to the tree a strip of wood about four inches wide and one inch thick, of a length to suit the height of the fence. The wire fence can then be stapled to this strip. This will secure the fence and will not interfere with the tree growth.

Looking at the situation in even its most favorable light, there will be a demand for food that the world will find great difficulty in supplying.—Hon. Martin Burrell.

Tainted With Stealing

In Midst of Patriotic Efforts, Scandal Follows Scandal, Declares Toronto Pastor

"If a majority of our people are really Christian, it ought to be shown in our government, our state, our callings, and our professions. Yet right at this moment in the most sacred of patriotic efforts to equip our soldiers, scandal follows scandal. We are struggling in this very church to raise money for soldiers' needs, while big steals are reported from Ottawa."

So spoke Rev. Byron H. Stauffer in Bond street Congregational church in Toronto, speaking on "Pilate's Hands and Ours."

"When can you say you have washed your hands of political scandal? There is scarcely an item of our war supplies that is not tainted with stealing. Are you saying anything about it? Or do you only know one thing about politics and that is to vote, Grit or Tory?"

"A tremendous responsibility rests upon the leaders of the Orange lodges of this city. They can oppose the Tammanyizing of Toronto. They can help to crush out corruption in the fire halls. Will they rise to the occasion?"

"It is absolutely idle for our Christian people to call Christ 'Lord, Lord,' in our beautiful churches and not do the things which He says. Our political leaders are nearly all members of the Christian church. For us to go to church and say our prayers and not wax indignant over our political corruptions is to wash our hands prematurely and imitate Pilate in the most terrible way."

The war will return to Canada many crippled and disfigured men. Let the industries of Canada, by the exercise of wise precautionary measures, so reduce their toll of injured as to offset, as far as possible, the abnormal increase from war.

Germans in Britain

Of 27,200 Male Germans in United Kingdom Only 8,000 Have Been Interned

Of the 27,000 male Germans above the age of seventeen years in the United Kingdom, only 8,000 have been interned in the concentration camps. The remaining 19,000 are, save for having to report to the police at certain periods, as free as neutral aliens in Great Britain.

These figures were made public in a government paper containing the correspondence between the British foreign office and the American ambassador regarding treatment of civilians. The British government allow 1 German subjects to leave the country in the early days of the war as follows:

"Women and children, males under sixteen, and over forty-four and persons between these years not liable to military service, providing they would give an undertaking to take no part in the war."

Persons who were not allowed to leave were:

"Those under duty of naval or military service in Germany. Persons held in custody for crime or on a definite suspicion of espionage. Persons between the ages of 16 and 44 who, although free from military or naval duty would not give the undertaking referred to."

An agreement was accordingly made between the two governments, but elderly invalid British officers who were taking cures at the German baths at the time of the outbreak have not yet been released. Britain allowed retired German officers to return home, but Germany now demands an equivalent number of German officers captured in battle in exchange for the invalids.

"I'm going south for the rheumatism."
"It's cheaper to get it here."

COME TO
THE :::: **WESTCOTT**
SPORTS

"BIGGER AND BETTER THAN EVER"

MONDAY, JULY 12th

1 O'CLOCK P. M. SPEECH

SUBJECT: "PATRIOTISM and PROHIBITION"

By REV. S. BACON HILLOCKS, Member of Provincial Legislature for North Calgary

HORSE RACES, ATHLETIC EVENTS

TUG OF WAR between Westcott and any other team

BASEBALL AFTER SPORTS---\$5 PRIZE

1st home run on either side, cash prize \$2.00 presented by H. W. Chambers, Druggist

HORSE RACES

Horse Racing from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Free for all trot	- - -	\$15.00
Free for all, running	- - -	15.00
2 mile relay race	- - -	15.00
Pony race, 14-2 and under	- - -	10.00

(Entry fee, 10 per cent. of purse)

Ladies' Quick Hitch Race
1st prize \$4 and Silver
Fruit Fork. (Fork donated
by W. G. Liesemer, Hard-
ware merchant. 2nd prize
\$2.00. No entry fee.

ATHLETIC EVENTS

Men's 100 yard dash
Men's Running, Broad Jump
Men's Running Jump
Men's Half Mile Race
Boys 15 and under, 50 yards dash
(Boyproof watch, presented by
J. V. Berscht, Gents Furnisher)
Girls 15 and under, 50 yard dash
Boys 12 and under, 50 yard dash
Girls 12 and under, 50 yard dash
Three Legged, Open

WESTCOTT-CREMONA BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE

Roads will be dragged from town to Westcott---bring your cars

ADMISSION: Adults 25c and 15c; Children under 10 years, free

J. BELLAMY, Chairman. ALEX ROBERTSON, Sec. Treasurer

The Congestion From A Bad Cold Loosened Up In One Hour

If Rubbed on at Night You'll
Be Well Next Morning

Nerviline Never Fails

When that cold comes, how is it to be cured? This method is simplicity itself. Rub the chest and throat vigorously with "Nerviline." Rub it in good and deep. Lots of rubbing can't do any harm. Then put some Nerviline in the water and use it as a gargle; this will ease the cough, cut out the phlegm, assist in breaking up the cold quickly.

There is no telling how quickly Nerviline breaks up a lard racking cough, eases a tight chest, relieves a pleuritic pain. Why, there isn't another liniment with half the power, the penetrative qualities, the honest merit that has made Nerviline the most popular American household liniment.

A large 50c bottle of Nerviline cures the whole family, and makes doctors' bills small. Get it today. The large size is more economical than the 25c trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or direct from the Catharzone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Empire Industry League

Aims at Expansion and Protection of Trade

The formation of an industrial league in Great Britain designed to foster the fraternal and co-operative spirit between Canada, her sister dominions, and colonies of the empire, is reported by W. L. Griffith, secretary to the high commissioner.

Mr. Griffith says: "The league has already commenced to carry out its objects in a practical way by asking quotations from Canadian manufacturers of cloth and other army supplies for shipment to the continent of Europe, and enclosing a list of some of the requirements. These include 2,000,000 yards of army cloth, 160,000 yards of white and tan haversack cloth, 160,000 yards of khaki cloth, 160,000 yards of French blue grey, 20 tons of leather, sole or harness, etc."

"The league aims at the expansion and protection of British trade throughout the world, and its operations on behalf of British industry, manufacturers, and merchants are to be world-wide. The motto of the organization, which is non-political in character, is 'Support Home Industries.' Its members bind themselves always to ask for, and other things being equal, to purchase articles produced or manufactured at home or in the colonies."

Banish Pimples And Eruptions

In the Spring Most People
Need a Tonic Medicine

One of the surest signs that the blood is out of order is the pimples, unsightly eruptions and eczema that come frequently with the change from winter to spring. These prove that the long indoor life of winter has had its effect upon the blood, and that a tonic medicine is needed to put it right. Indeed there are few people who do not need a tonic at this season. Bad blood does not merely show itself in disfiguring eruptions. To this same condition is due attacks of rheumatism and lumbago; the sharp stabbing pains of sciatica and neuralgia; poor appetite and a desire to avoid exertion. You cannot cure these troubles by the use of purgative medicines—you need a tonic, and a tonic only, and among all medicines there is none can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for their tonic, life-giving, nerve-restoring powers. Every dose of this medicine makes new, rich blood which drives out impurities, stimulates every organ and brings a feeling of new health and energy to weak, tired, ailing men, women and children. If you are out of sorts give this medicine a trial and see how quickly it will restore the appetite, revive drooping spirits, and fill your veins with new, health-giving blood.

You can get these Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Little Bobbie listened with deep interest to the story of the Prodigal Son. At the end of it he burst into tears.

"Why, what's the matter, Bobbie?" exclaimed his mother.

"I'm—I'm so sorry for that poor old calf," he sobbed. "He didn't do a thing."

The Joy of Good Health Is Now Experienced

Nervousness, Dizzy Spells and Sleeplessness Are Now a
Thing of the Past.

This is a cheerful letter from Mrs. Peacock, and it should bring joy to the heart of many a reader of this paper. Dizzy spells and sleeplessness are symptoms of exhausted nerves, and are the bug-bear of many women, who do not know just what treatment to use.

You can read Mrs. Peacock's letter and take courage, for she has proven that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is a complete cure for these troubles. So pleased was she with the results obtained that she wants other women to know about this food cure.

Mrs. Thomas Peacock, 21 Hlawatha Street, St. Thomas Ont., and whose

husband is conductor on the Wabash Railway, states:—"I was quite run down in health, was very nervous, did not sleep well, and had frequent dizzy spells. Believing this to be the result of an exhausted nervous system I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can say that this medicine did me a world of good. It entirely freed me of the symptoms stated above, built up my health generally, so that to-day I feel that I am quite well again."

In a more recent letter Mrs. Peacock writes:—"Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has done me a world of good, and I would be pleased to tell everybody so."

In nearly every issue of this paper you will find letters about Dr. Chase's medicines. If this one does not describe your case watch for others or write to us. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c a box, 4 for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Patching Battleships

Methods Used by Jack Tars to Repair Leaks in Battleships

After the conflict, Jack Tars have several methods of stopping the incoming water when a battleship has been hit below the water line. For instance, if a small hole has been made in the vessel's side, an apparatus like an umbrella is used. This is thrust through the hole, point first and then drawn back so that it will open like an umbrella—leaving the canvas outside.

Of course, the pressure of the water effectively forces the canvas against the ship's side, thus stopping the leak; but to make it more secure the handle of the umbrella, which is formed like a screw, is fastened by a nut inside.

In the case of a bigger leak—when the ship has been stove in below the water-line—a large mat made of canvas and oakum is used. This has to be fixed into position by means of ropes. But the fixing is not a very easy matter, as one rope has to be got right under the keel, to the other side. In order to drag the mat down to the hole, two or three other ropes are also required at different angles to guide the mat to its right position.

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of
Sorts—Have no Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE
LIVER PILLS
will put you right
in a few days.

They do
their duty.

Cure
Constipation,
Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. N. U. 1054

Feeding Prisoners of War

The British war office gives to its prisoners of war the following daily ration: Bread, one and one-half pounds; of biscuits, one pound; fresh or cold storage meat, three ounces or preserved meat, half ration; fresh vegetables, eight ounces; butter or margarine, one ounce; condensed milk, one-twentieth of a can pound tin; tea, one-half ounce or coffee, one ounce; sugar, two ounces; salt, one-half ounce.—Nurse.

She Soon Gained Forty Pounds

DAME BOUCHARD FOUND, NEW
HEALTH IN DODD'S KIDNEY
PILLS

Now She Is Advising All Her Friends
Who Suffer From Kidney Disease
to Use Dodd's Kidney Pills

Portneuf, Hamilton Cove, Saguenay Co., Que.—(Special).—Perfectly cured by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills, Dame Rene Bouchard, well known and highly respected here, is advising all her friends who suffer from kidney disease to use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"When I commenced to take Dodd's Kidney Pills I was so run-down I only weighed eighty pounds. Dame Bouchard states, 'I only took four boxes in all but they brought me back to health and now I weigh one hundred and twenty pounds. You may publish what I say if you wish, for Dodd's Kidney Pills have done wonders for me.'"

Dodd's Kidney Pills do wonders for run-down people because they cure the kidneys. Cured kidneys strain all the impurities, all the poison, out of the blood and the pure blood carries new nourishment, health and life to all parts of the body. That's why so many people say, 'Dodd's Kidney Pills gave me a new lease of life.'"

Meaning of Turkish Titles
"Pasha" is the only Turkish title conferred personally by the Sultan, and the only one which carries any precise rank.

Originally confined to princes of the blood, it is now conferred on military men, governors, etc., whose rank and merit are sufficiently high. All other titles—Aga, Bey, Effendi, etc.—are conventional additions to names, and obey no hard-and-fast rule. Governors of provinces are Beys, so also is any person of rank, many military men, and government officials. An Aga might be one occupying a confidential position in the Sultan's seraglio or merely a retired official, an army officer, or a big landowner.

Many mothers have reason to bless Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because it has relieved the little ones of suffering and made them healthy.

Baron James de Rothschild, founder of the Paris branch, had occasion to hire a cabman. He gave cabby his legal fare.

"Ah, Baron, your son, Baron Alphonse, always gives me five times as much," said the man.

"I don't doubt it," growled the old Baron. "He has a rich father."

W. N. U. 1054

Marketing Eggs

Dirty Fillers and Egg Cases Should
Not Be Used

The Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Mr. John Bright, sends out the following:

I am informed that the quality of millions of dozens of eggs is seriously impaired each year and many eggs made absolutely worthless through the use of dirty, filthy egg cases and fillers.

The season is at hand when every case that can be hunted up is ordinarily put into use to move the increasing supply of eggs. Many of these cases will have been stored in damp cellars or warehouses or perhaps left out in the open since last season, with the old fillers and pads left in and perhaps without even the bad or broken eggs removed.

It is important, therefore, that all egg dealers insist that their shippers should not use filthy, musty egg cases, nor soiled, damp or rusty fillers, and also that the excelsior or other material used for padding be clean and sweet.

Considering present conditions and the fact that Canada's reputation with respect to eggs dependent upon the quality of Canadian eggs that go into storage this spring, it is the duty of every Canadian engaged in the egg trade, whether farmer, collector, country storekeeper or produce dealer to see that the eggs marketed during the next two months are of the highest possible quality and that they are stored in the best possible condition.

I cured a horse of the Mange with
MINARD'S LINIMENT.
CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS,
Dalhousie.

I cured a horse, badly torn by a
pitch fork, with MINARD'S LINIMENT.
St. Peter's, C.B. EDW. LINLIE.

I cured a horse of a bad swelling
by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Bathurst, N.B. THOS. W. PAYNE.

A Waste of Time

A civil engineer, who was building a railway in Mexico, was trying to show a native how much the new railway would benefit the country.

"How long does it take you to carry your produce to market at present?" he asked.

"With a mule it takes three days," was the reply.

"There you are!" exclaimed the engineer. "When the new railway is in operation you will be able to take your produce to market and return home the same day!"

"Very good, señor," was the placid reply, but what shall I do with the other two days?"

Asthma Overcome.—The triumph over asthma has assuredly come. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has proved the most positive blessing the victim of asthmatic attacks has ever known. Letters received from thousands who have tried it form a testimonial which leaves no room for doubt that here is a real remedy. Get it today from your dealer.

How Wars Are Won

Wars are not won today by the superior valor of the men of any one nation or a coalition of nations. The average man will face danger, no matter what his nationality may be. He will advance or retreat when ordered, whether he is a German, Russian, Frenchman or Briton. Victory or defeat depends on more than bravery. They rest on equipment, training and resources. Modern rifles, artillery and means of transportation have reduced war to a highly developed business.—Boston Globe.

The peevish one at the corner table summoned his waiter and to him addressed this novel inquiry:

"Waiter, have you ever been to the Zoo?"

"Why, sir, do you ask?" returned the astonished servant.

"I repeat," demanded the peevish one, "Have you ever visited the Zoo?"

"Well, no, sir."

"You ought to go," growled the peevish one. "You'd enjoy seeing the tortoise whizz past!"

An old woman was severely reproved by her minister for bowing whenever the name of Satan was mentioned. Asked why she did so, she replied:

"Well, civility costs nothing, and you never know what'll happen."

THE change may be critical and cause untold suffering in after-life. The modern young woman is often a "bundle of nerves"—"high strung"—fainting spells—emotional—frequently blue and dissatisfied with life. Such girls should be helped over this distressing stage in life—by a woman's tonic and nerve—that has proven successful for over 40 years.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

is a keen enemy to the physical weaknesses of woman. A medicine prepared by regular graduated physician of unusual experience in treating woman's diseases—carefully adapted to work in harmony with the most delicate feminine constitution.

It is now obtainable in liquid or sugar-coated tablet form at the drug store—or send 50 one-cent stamps for a trial box, to Buffalo.

Every woman may write fully and confidentially to Dr. Pierce and his staff of physicians and specialists at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and may be sure that her case will receive careful, conscientious, confidential consideration, and that experienced medical advice will be given to her free.

DR. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar coated, they granules easy to take so candy.

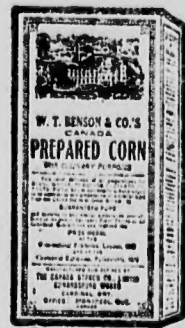
More than half a
Century of Quality
is behind every
package of

BENSON'S

Corn
Starch

Always order
by the name
BENSON'S
in order to get
what you want

Practically every
grocer in Canada
has BENSON'S.



AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION
is worth a pound
of cure when it
comes to looking
after harness.

EUREKA
HARNESS OIL

Keeps leather soft and
prevents cracking and
the possibility of acci-
dent due to dried out
traces, etc.

Dealers Everywhere

The
IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited

Made in Canada

75 YEARS OF PROGRESS
The Old Reliable

CUNARD LINE

Established 1840
The World's Fastest Weekly
Mail and Passenger Ocean Service.
Reduction Second Cabin Rates.

\$50 ALL STEAMERS
INCLUDING LUSITANIA

The largest, fastest and finest
steamer now in service.

Prepaid passages arranged. Ap-
ply to any R.R. or S.S. Agent, or

THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO.,

304 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG

Sore
Corns
Go!

Absolutely
Painless

No cutting, no plasters,
no pads to press
the sore spot. Put-
nam's Extractor
makes the corn go without pain. Takes
out the sting overnight. Never fails—
leaves no scar. Get a 25c bottle of
Putnam's Corn Extractor today.

CANCER
Tumors, Lupus cured without knife or
pain. All work guaranteed. Send, or write
for Free Book.
DR. WILLIAMS, Specialist on Cancer,
2205 University Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

A More Important Question

"Darling," he said, "would you con-
tinue to love me if I were to be poor
all my life?"

"My dear," she asked him, "would
you continue to love me if you should
chance to become a millionaire?"

"Did you strike this man in an ex-
cess of frascibility?"

"No, sah; I done hit him in the
stummick."

From
Girlhood
to
Womanhood

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

is a keen enemy to the physical weaknesses of woman. A medicine prepared by regular graduated physician of unusual experience in treating woman's diseases—carefully adapted to work in harmony with the most delicate feminine constitution.

It is now obtainable in liquid or sugar-coated tablet form at the drug store—or send 50 one-cent stamps for a trial box, to Buffalo.

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DR. PIERCE'S PLEASANT PELLETS regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar coated, they granules easy to take so candy.

Massey-Harris Haying Tools

Some Features of Our New No. 21 Mower

WIDE CARRIAGE—Takes wagon track, giving a more solid machine, less side draft, and smooth riding.
HIGH SPEED—Insuring easier cutting.
FOUR PAWLS in each wheel. No lost motion when starting.
CUTTER BAR—Built especially for Western Canada grass.
LONGER SECTIONS and LEDGER PLATES—giving more cutting edge, and eliminating any danger of CHOKING.
HIGH LIFT eliminating trouble and loss of time in rough work.
HINGED SWITCHBOARD—Swings out around stumps and heavy stones—does not twist machine and pull on horses when it strikes an obstacle.

It will pay you to see this mower and our No. 3 Rake. Present stock already sold. Save delay in the haying season by buying now.

Massey-Harris Co. of Canada, Limited
G. A. Wigglesworth, Didsbury Agent

J. N. PATON

If you want top prices, good service and honest weight bring your
HOGS and CATTLE
to me on Monday and Tuesday of each week

Phones 38, 60 and 10

KING GEORGE MEAT MARKET

GEO. F. SMITH, Prop.

Now Opened For Business

We handle all kinds of Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats

FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY

We pay highest market prices for hides

Located in Leuszler Block, opposite Rosebud Hotel

Calgary Industrial Exhibition

June 30th to July 7th

Generous Prizes for all Departments
Entries Close June 15th

Special Transportation Arrangements for Exhibits
Reduced Passenger Rates

Grand Military Programme

Six or seven thousand soldiers from all parts of the province in training at the Sarcée camp will help with each programme, giving PHYSICAL EXERCISES, BAYONET AND RIFLE DRILL, MARCH PAST, Etc. A different battalion each day.

Seven Military Bands

will provide music and participate in the MILITARY TATTOO, making the greatest aggregation of Musical Talent which has ever been assembled in the west.

Magnificent Fireworks

Programme including the scenic production over 300 feet long, illustrating the great feat of the allies—"Forcing the Dardanelles."

Good Vaudeville Entertainment and Races

Held with the cooperation of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, the Dominion Department of Agriculture and the City of Calgary, by the Calgary Industrial Exhibition Co., Limited.

E. J. DEWEY, President. E. L. RICHARDSON, Mgr.

AROUND THE TOWN

Miss Sybella Moyle of Brandon college is visiting with Mr and Mrs. Fred Moyle of east Didsbury.

Amos Wilson was in town on Saturday last completing arrangements for the Westcott sports which will be held on July 12th.

Mrs. Chase of Nova Scotia and Mrs. H. S. Patterson of Calgary were visiting with Mrs. and Rev. D. H. Marshall for a few days this week.

The Royal Bank have put a neat picket fence around the rear of their lot at the back of the Bank building which greatly improves the property and also the looks of the lot on Osler street.

Rev. Mr. Cook of Calgary, formerly of Saskatchewan, now has charge of the Westdale Methodist church, Rev. R. Holloway, the former minister having been moved to the charge at Irreana.

The 11th anniversary services of the Westdale Methodist church will be held on Sunday, next, morning and evening, at 11 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. Rev. J. P. Berry of Crossfield will conduct both services. Special music will be rendered by the Westdale men's choir. Everybody is cordially invited to attend these services.

Last Thursday evening a musical recital was given by the pupils of Miss Maye Rankin A. C. C. M., and Miss Patty Aylward L. T. C. M., of Calgary, before a good audience in the Assembly room of the school. The program consisted of violin solos and piano solos and duets. All numbers were excellently rendered and demonstrated clearly the excellent work which is being done by both teachers and pupils.

O. F. Narveson of the Marshall Field Co., Chicago, nephew of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Sick paid them a short visit on his way back from the San Francisco exposition last week. Mr. Narveson was very much pleased with the Canadian exhibit at the exposition and stated that it is the biggest attraction on the grounds. This was his first visit to the Canadian west and he was much surprised at the progress shown in this district.

Lunch will not be served at the Red Cross depot this Friday. The Red Cross Society wish to announce that they would like to receive donations of heavy gray woolen socks through the month of July, beginning next week. The persons whose given names begin with either of the first six letters of the alphabet are requested to give socks the first week followed by six every week until alphabet is complete. Donations of old linen are also asked for next week.

The Patriotic services in the Union S. S. at Knox church on Sunday afternoon was well attended and Mr. F. C. Moyer in his splendid address on "Patriotism" was very much enjoyed by those present. In the evening Mr. Moyer, who is a well known member of the firm of Taylor, Moffat & Moyer, lawyers, Calgary, gave an excellent address in the church on the Prohibition Act, and those who heard him, in his clear and pleasing manner, gave a lawyers explanation of the Act could not but believe that the Act will do away with a lot of the evils of the liquor traffic. It is to be hoped that Mr. Moyer will again be heard in Didsbury.

JUST RECEIVED A CAR OF BRAN and SHORTS

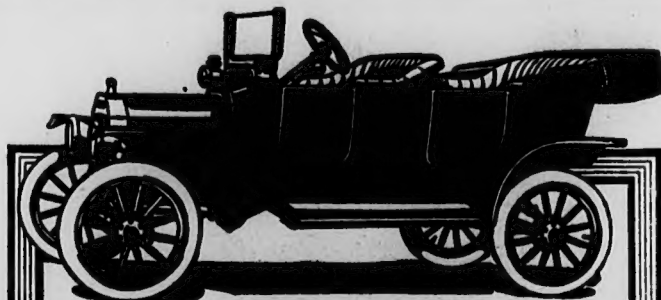
Purity Flour

always on hand

Fresh Fleischman's Yeast coming in weekly

See our NEW SPRING NOVELTIES
which have just arrived

A. G. STUDER



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car Price \$590

Prices of Ford spare parts have been reduced an average of ten per cent. A Ford touring car may now be bought, part by part, for but \$28.77 more than the price of the car ready to run. Another big slice off the "after cost" of motoring.

Buys of Ford cars will share in our profits if we sell 30,000 cars between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915.

Runabout \$540; Town Car \$840; F.O.B. Ford, Ontario, with all equipment, including electric headlights. Cars on display and sale at

Didsbury Auto Co's Garage
RAILWAY STREET



Mayflower Talcum Powder

The distinctive odor of Mayflower Talcum is entirely new, and of such charm and delicacy as to immediately appeal to every woman of refinement. Antiseptic—exquisitely fine in texture, it is pre-eminent for use on baby.

All Nyal preparations are in a class by themselves. Nyal's Face Cream and toilet requisites are almost indispensable for the complexion. Ask at the Nyal Quality Store for free copy of our booklet, "Your Complexion," which includes directions as to proper methods of Massage.



Nyal Quality Store

Get your Butter Wrappers printed
at the Pioneer office and save
trouble with the new law.